The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1844. No 2308.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle-brook;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, *Port Phillip;* CAPTAIN THOM, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January* 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.- No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s.6d, per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

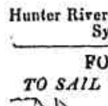
In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.



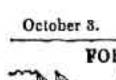
THE *WILLIAM THE FOURTH* will leave for the above district on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening.
Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street,
October 4. 4660

STEAM TO BOYD TOWN, MELBOURNE, AND LAUNCESTON.



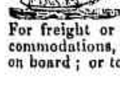
THE first class iron Steamer, *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will leave Sydney for the above ports This Day, Monday, the 7th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning.
FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
Sydney, October 7. 4583

FOR MELBOURNE,
TO SAIL ON THURSDAY NEXT.



THE fast-sailing BRIG *CHRISTINA*, W. H. Saunders, master, will sail for the above place on the day named. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
October 3. 4627

FOR MELBOURNE.



THE Packet Schooner *WAVE*, 70 tons, will leave on Thursday next, the 10th October. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to Captain Birkenshaw, on board; or to
JOHN ALGER,
468, George-street.

⁂ From her light draught of water this vessel goes up to the Wharf at Melbourne.
October 3. 4657

FOR PORT PHILLIP AND ADELAIDE.



THE fine A1 Barque *MARY WHITE* will sail on Tuesday, the 8th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.
Circular Wharf. 4600

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
To sail in a few days, for the above Port.



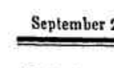
THE fast-sailing packet brig *DORSET*, Walsh, master, For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
V. SOLOMON,
4700 Liverpool Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,



THE PACKET BRIG *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, commander, hourly expected, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS WOOLLEY, or to
JOHN ALGER,
South Australian Packet Office,
468, George-street. 4675

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE well-known fast-sailing frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE*, 605 tons, James Norie, commander, has commenced loading, and, having her dead weight engaged, will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.
September 25. 4103

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with a requisition dated the 16th instant, a SPECIAL MEETING of the proprietors of the above Company will be held at the Office, in Hunter-street, on Wednesday, the 16th proximo, at one o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary.
September 26. 4365

COPPIN'S LARGE SALOON.
ADMISSION FREE.
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.

LAST NIGHT ONLY, previous to Mr. Coppin's departure to Hobart Town.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 7th INST., The PHANTASMAGORIA will introduce a variety of DISSOLVING VIEWS.
The MERRIE PEAL OF BELLS will chime forth their melodies.
A QUADRILLE BAND will attend.
NEW COMIC SONG (introducing a variety of local subjects), entitled, *We're all puffing and scheming in this town.*
WARNING VOICE, from the oldest hand upon the Hunter River.
Mr. O'BRAIDY, the Irish vocalist, Mr. CALDWELL, the Scotch vocalist, JIM BROWN, ROMBOSSINO, Mr. FILLMORE, and FOUR GENTLEMEN AMATEURS of celebrity, will introduce the following selection of
RECITATIONS, SONGS, DUETS, GLEES, &c.:
ENGLISH.
Brave old oak—The Pilot—My old house at home—The Fairy Boy—Little pigs—Song of Songs, introducing the titles of 100 songs—*Calais Packet*—The Country Fair—Scene from a Private Madhouse—Richard and Betty at Hickleton Fair. GLEES: Aldiberontiphoscophornio—Dame Durden—Bold Robin Hood.
IRISH.
The Angel's whisper—Norah the pride of Kildare—The Ladies' Darling—Paddy O'Raffity—The Stage-struck Hero—Irish Schoolmaster—and Paddy's Wedding.
SCOTCH.
Bonnie Prince Charlie—Laird o' Cockpen—Lass o' Gowrie—Bonnie Breast-knots—Auld Robin Gray—THERE IS AN ISLE, *accompanied by the Bells*—John Anderson my Jo—Bonnie Elleslie.
AMERICAN.
Tarnation strange, or more Jonathans—Jim Crow—Jim Brown—Miss Lucy Long—Nigger Statues, from the antique—Clar de Kitchen—Lubly Rosa.
☞ The Saloon will open upon this occasion at seven o'clock. The Phantasmagoria will be exhibited precisely at half-past seven, and the remainder of the entertainments will follow in rapid succession. 4672

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of New South Wales.

COMMITTEE.
CHAIRMAN—BENJAMIN BOYD, Esq.
W. BLAND, Esq., M.C.
M. C. O'CONNELL, Esq.
W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., M.C.
W. DUMARESQ, Esq., M.C.
THOMAS WALKER, Esq., M.C.
GEORGE M'LEAY, Esq.
JOHN DOBIE, Esq., J.P.
R. GRAHAM, Esq.
DR. NICHOLSON, M.C.
FRANCIS TAAFFE, Esq.
ROBERT GORE, Esq.
W. FOSTER, Esq., M.C.
J. PHELPS ROBINSON, Esq., M.C.
CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.C.
O. BLOXSOME, Esq.
J. BLAXLAND, SEN., Esq., M.C.
H. H. MACARTHUR, Esq., M.C.
R. WINDEYER, Esq., M.C.
ROBERT JOHNSTONE, Esq.
ROBERT LOWE, Esq., M.C.
F. LORD, Esq., M.C.
W. H. SUTTOR, Esq., M.C.
D'ARCY WENTWORTH, Esq., M.C.
HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq., J. P.
T. A. MURRAY, Esq., M.C.
WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq., M.C.
JOHN PANTON, Esq., M.C.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., M.C.
LACHLAN M'ALISTER, Esq., J.P.
WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq. M.C.,
WILLIAM M'LEAY, Esq.

J. Phelps Robinson, Esq., M.C., having been appointed Treasurer of the Association, the Subscriptions of persons desirous of becoming Members are to be paid or remitted to that gentleman, at No. 2, Church-hill, where also communications for the Secretary are to be addressed.
CHARLES D. LOGAN,
Secretary.
Sydney, April 22. 5075

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 2nd October, 1844.

SEALED Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 9th instant, at noon, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta of a detachment of troops, consisting of about the number, more or less, undermentioned, viz.:—
Two officers,
Sixty-four men,
With the proportion of women, in the ratio of twelve to every one hundred men.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at this Office, and no tender will be received unless the above instructions are attended to.
T. W. RAMSAY,
4567 Dep. Com. Gen.

TO THE CITIZENS AND ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested, by several influential Citizens of your Ward, to come forward as a candidate for one of the vacancies in the City Council, I respectfully solicit the favour of your votes and suffrages at the forthcoming election of Councillors.
My long residence in Sydney, and known business habits, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,
HENRY FISHER,
Cumberland Lodge, and City Depôt.
Sydney, August 31. 2896

EDUCATION.

MR. and MRS. ARMSTRONG beg to inform the inhabitants of Parramatta-street and its vicinity, that they have opened an adult and Infant School at No. 10, Kensington-street, Parramatta-street, where they will be happy to see parents who wish to make arrangements for the education of their children.
With the experience acquired by several years' employment in the instruction of youth, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong feel convinced they shall not fail to give the same satisfaction they have hitherto given; and the success which has attended all their former efforts is the best guarantee they can offer for their future exertions.
Mr. A. will be happy to form a class to receive instruction in the higher branches of mathematics, in which his attention will be chiefly directed to the application of the noble science of geometry to the practical business of life, as in land-surveying and all other measurement, and in elucidating by algebraic solution the various problems of Euclid.
Terms will be found moderate. 4613

MANEROO.
SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	Woolpacks
Flour	Sheep shears
Tobacco	Seaming twine
Salt	Boots and shoes
Soap	Blankets and rugs
Soda	Slops of every description
Corrosive sublimate	
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins wool, or tallow, delivered at the township taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS
INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and other Colonial Produce, at a Commission of one and a half per cent., which does not exceed the rate charged by the London brokers.
After the experience of last season, R. F. need not point out the advantage of this mode of sale, as it was universally admitted that wool, &c., realized fully ten per cent. more by auction than by private sale.
In the rear of the present auction rooms there is an extensive store, which will be appropriated for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale, for which no charge will be made; also a large yard, affording every facility for unloading drays, &c. 3434

AUCTION MART. } WOOL SALES, &c. { KING STREET

MR. STUBBS respectfully apprises the inhabitants of

Parramatta	Windsor
Liverpool	Campbelltown
Maitland	Newcastle
Singleton	Jerry's Plains
New England	Port Macquarie
Liverpool Plains	Darling Downs
Clarence Town	Richmond River
Brisbane Town	Moreton Bay
Maneroo	Yass

And all the southern districts,
That he is prepared to receive consignments of
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.,
Intended for public or private sale, and to make, if required,
CASH ADVANCES.
☞ *Mr. Stubbs being identified with no interest but that of his employer,—having no connexion whatever with parties purchasing for the London market,—and fully determined on carrying out the objects of a legitimate and well established business—trusts that the respectable wool-growers, settlers, and shopkeepers, in the different provincial parts of the colony, will regard with attention and patronage a channel which is now thrown open to them, ensuring a ready and quick market for the disposal of their produce at the best possible price of the day.* 4502

TO PUBLICANS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned, grateful for the patronage he has received for many years past in his business as a wine and spirit merchant, announces his retirement in favour of his late partner Mr. Henry Macdermott, who is respectfully recommended to his friends.
RICHARD BROWNLOW.
Sydney, September 27. 4214

JAMES SIMMONS begs to inform the public in general, that his Warerooms are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and that the business will be conducted after the manner of the London Warehouses, and on the most liberal terms.
Warehouse, 367, Castlereagh-street.
N.B.—Wool, tallow, hides, and cedar, purchased for cash, or advances made on them if consigned to J. S.'s agents, in London. 4192

WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND SCHOOLBOOK WAREHOUSE.

W. MOFFITT begs to apprise exporters to the Islands, country storekeepers, and wholesale purchasers, that they can be supplied with every description of stationery, ledgers, day and cashbooks, journals, ruled memorandum and copybooks, also wrapping and brown papers of all kinds, and every article connected with the trade.
The undersigned having purchased personally the whole of his extensive stock direct from the manufacturers in England *for cash*, is enabled to offer the same on the most reasonable terms to intending purchasers.
N.B.—Schools supplied at wholesale prices.
WM. MOFFITT.
299, Pitt-street. 2592

ON SALE BY
A. CAMPBELL BROWN,
LYONS'S-BUILDINGS GEORGE-STREET.
SOFT GOODS.

COUNTERPANES, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13-4
Sheeting, white, 37, 41, 45, 48, 58, 72, 83, 90 inch
" grey, 64 and 72 inch
Shirtings, 33 and 36 inch
Supers, 30 and 31 inch
Muslins, Nainsook, lace satteen striped
" Book, fancy and spotted checks
" Mull, corded, &c.
" Jacconet
Dimity, white and India
Marseilles quilts
Toilet covers and fringe
Umbrellas and parasols
Shoes, Waterloo, Coburg, and single tie Blucher boots
Jacconets, white, slate, black, brown, drab, sky, and emerald
Jean, grandrill, and indigo blue nankeens
Satteens, white
Chintz furniture prints, and amber, yellow, crimson, blue, and emerald linings
Linen ducks
Genoa cord
Blankets, 9-4
Smallwares—Cotton bobbining, white wire ribbons, cotton braces, silk braid, line, tassels, reel thread, &c.
HARDWARE.
Vyces, hoes, mills
Scythes, hatchets, augers, adzes
Three-legged pots
Cutlery, saddlery
Bar iron, spring steel, sheet lead
Window glass, of sizes.
TEA, COFFEE, &c.
Hysonskin and congou tea, ex *Bencoolen*
Manila and La Guazra coffee
Manila cordage
Negrohead tobacco, in 200 lb. kegs. 4158

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

SERAPHINE FOR SALE

THE Seraphine, lately used in St. Andrew's Church, is to be sold. Apply to
MR. W. JOHNSON,
4621 53, Pitt-street South.

EX "MARY WHITE."

CHANCE, BROTHERS, AND CO.'S GLASS:
CROWN AND SHEET,
10 x 8, 16 x 14, 18 x 14, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 16 x 12, 20 x 14, 18 x 16, 20 x 16, 22 x 16, 24 x 18, 24 x 20, 18 x 12.
BUCHANAN AND CO.
Lyons-buildings, George-street. 3855

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages. 4089

DOCTOR WALLACE'S NITHSDALE BACON HAMS, AND PIGS CHEEKS.

THE above celebrated articles, allowed to be superior to any imported, have been purchased by the undersigned, and are now on sale at his establishment.
P. J. CREAGH,
Grocery and Provision Stores,
273, Pitt-street,
Opposite Mr. Uther's.
October 3. 4648

JUST ARRIVED.
To Country Dealers and Others.

TABAR'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS, warranted, on sale at Mr. H. A. Graves's, No. 60, King-street West, packed in tinfoil, and of superior quality. 4616

ENGLISH REFINED LOAF SUGAR

TO BE SOLD, Cheap, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Two hundred and twenty 10 lb. loaves, and four hundred and twenty Turkey loaves, 3lbs. each.
JAMES SIMMONS,
4192 Stores—367, Castlereagh-street.

NEW FRUITS.

JUST LANDED, ex *Mary White*, and on sale by the undersigned—
Fine new Smyrna raisins
Zante currants
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Jordan almonds
Soft shell ditto
Barcelona nuts, &c.
A. FOSS,
4228 313, Pitt-street North.

FINEST TURKEY FIGS.

A FEW drums and half-drums, in fine condition, on sale at the Stores of
RICHARD PEEK,
4562 452, George-street.

FOR SALE,

THE CARGO of the *IANTHE*, from Boston, now about to be landed at Botts's Wharf, consisting of
Tobacco, in kegs and cases
Hops
Flour
Pitch, tar, rosin, potash, turpentine
Candles—tallow and sperm
Cheese, chocolate, dried apples, pickles, salmon
Furniture, pine lumber, glassware
Salt
A variety of other articles.
By WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Agent.
Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sept. 17. 3663

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Sugar
Coffee
Tea
Rice, Patna
Woolpacks, 9 and 10 lbs.
Two and three bushel bags
Canvas, assorted
Seaming twine
Rope, patent Europe
Tarpaulins
Corrosive sublimate
Copper sheathing and nails
Shot, assorted
White lead and paints.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf. 4106

THE LARGE SUPERIOR EBENEZER COAL,

SOLD only by weight, delivered within the City at 24s. per Imperial Ton of 2240 lbs.; on the Wharf, Sussex-street, at 22s.
2758 L. E. THRELKELD

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has this day been reduced one penny per bushel, viz., to
Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf,
Eight-pence per bushel delivered;
Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 16s. 4d. on the Wharf,
Ditto ditto, 18s. 8d. delivered.
Extra cartage as usual according to distance.
All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.
P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company.
July 1. 27

RACE HORSE TRANBY.

FOR SALE, the well-known horse Tranby, by Emigrant, rising seven years; winner of the Hurdle Race and Hunter River stakes at Maitland this year, and many other races. Apply to Mr. H. Reeves, Maitland, who will show the horse.
St. Heliers, September 23. 4379

FOR SALE, on the Murrumbidgee River—
700 Ewes, two to five years old
400 Hoggets, male and female
750 Wethers, two and three years old

1850 Fine-woolled sheep, warranted sound, with a fine station given in, upon which are huts, paddocks, &c.
Apply for further particulars, to
MONIES AND KING,
4217 Charlotte-place.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

EDWIN BENNETT, Wool Broker, will give the highest cash prices for clean and unwashed wool, and sheepskins.
N. B.—Wools classed and re-packed as usual.
6030 374, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fatsheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.
6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL:

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL AND TALLOW purchased, or a liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignment to Liverpool or London, by
BUCHANAN AND CO.
OFFICE—Lyons-buildings, George-street.
STORES—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s. 3718

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
2862 Fort-street.

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for TALLOW, at the Manufactory of the undersigned, King-street West, near the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.
3714 R. W. ROBINSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN occupying one of the best watered grazing farms in the Cowpastures, wishes to get forty to fifty head of good COWS, calving and to calve. Would make no objection if a reasonable part were heifers in calf, which would be broken into bail on thirds of the increase. A few brood mares would also be taken on thirds, or such terms as might be agreed upon, and also a number of mixed cattle to graze. Reference to J. Dobie, Esq., R. N., Club House. 4618

IN JOHN NEILSON'S ESTATE.

A FURTHER DIVIDEND of sixpence in the pound will be payable at my office on and after Monday, the 30th of September, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to those creditors who have proved their claims in the estate.
HUTCHINSON BELL.
468, George-street. 4366

TO STONEMASONS AND BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for work in the above trades, in erecting a School-house in St. Andrew's parish. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. Edmund Blackett, College-street, Hyde Park, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before the 21st instant.
Sydney, October 3. 4620

ENTIRE HORSE.

WANTED, a young CLYDESDALE or CLEVELAND Horse, about 16 hands, of quiet habits, and fit for dray work. Apply to Mr. Wright, Australian Brewery, Sydney, and, if by letter, post paid, describing age, colour, height, &c. 4679

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid.) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.
RICHARD A. WISEMAN.
Wollombi, August 1. 1539

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY & GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

DISENGAGED:—
MALES.

Tutors	Superintendents
Butlers	Overseers
Coachmen and grooms	Gardeners
Cooks	Farm servants
Bullock-drivers	Shepherds
General in-door servants	Storekeepers

Married couples, as house servants, farm servants, &c.
Mechanics, single and married, &c.
FEMALES.

Nursery governesses	Housemaids
Cooks	Laundresses
Dairymaids	General servants
Nurses	Nursemaids, &c.
Housekeepers	

Non-subscriber's fee to be paid on application. No charge for agreements.
☞ NOTICE TO THE UNEMPLOYED. No charge is made to ANY APPLICANT until provided with a situation; but the production of such a character as will bear investigation is indispensable.
All applications to be post paid.
4639 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

SCAB DOCTOR.

WANTED, a man who thoroughly understands the curing of the scab in sheep. No one need apply unless he can be recommended as having had considerable colonial experience. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
Sydney, October 3. 4630

TO HAIR-DRESSERS.

WANTED immediately, by T. Robinson, Hair-dresser, Two Assistants. None need apply that are not well conversant with the business.
T. R. would remind the public his Hot, Vapour, and Shower Baths, are always ready at his establishment, George-street, next door to the Royal Hotel, Sydney. 4398

WANTED, a Housemaid. None need apply who cannot produce good testimonials of character and ability, apply at No. 1, Lyons-terrace. 4619

A CARD.

A LADY, who has had long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family, either in the country or city. She is competent to teach the several accomplishments, including French, music, painting, and drawing. Satisfactory references can be given by addressing letters, post paid, to H. K., *Herald* Office. 4632

A VERANDAH COTTAGE, in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Hyde Park, to let. Apply to S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 41..

...oulburn,

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Dunn's Plains, near Bathurst, early in July last, a brown pony, stands about fourteen hands high, six years old, short tail, branded XA under the saddle near side. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties, shall receive the above reward; but if strayed, one pound will be paid on restoring him to
A. G STEEL.
Bathurst, September 30. 4629

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

ONE or two Gentlemen, who would prefer the north suburbs of Sydney to the city, may be accommodated with the above in a family who would ensure them a comfortable home, on terms that will suit the lowest income. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 3606

TO LET, a verandah Cottage, containing four rooms and an excellent kitchen, beautifully situated in Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, near the waterside. Rent moderate. Apply to William Turton, "Barley Mow Inn," corner of Park and Castlereagh Streets. 4614

A FAMILY RESIDENCE,
At the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets,
TO LET.

THOSE commodious PREMISES at the corner of the streets above named, with detached stables, coach-house, &c., at present occupied by Dr. Thomson. Possession will be given on 30th October next. Apply to
S. LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place. 3428

A HOUSE TO LET in Sydney-place, near the Cattle Market. Apply to S. Lyons, George-street, and Charlotte-place. 4152

TO LET.

A NEAT Verandah Cottage, containing four spacious rooms, together with outhouses, &c., situate at Waverly Crescent, on the South Head Road, adjoining the residence of Mr. John M'Coy; Rent extremely moderate, with immediate possession. For further particulars, apply at the Welch Harp, George-street 3960

TO BE LET ON LEASE,

THE following PROPERTIES, rent moderate:—
Commodious STORE in Queen's-place, Sydney, lately in the occupation of Mr. Edye Manning.
DARLING POINT COTTAGE, a very convenient residence, containing nine rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c., adjoining the grounds of Dr. Nicholson, M.C.
CAMPBELLTOWN, one hundred acre farm, with a convenient residence, thirteen acres garden, and several paddocks in cultivation; the whole fenced in.
ILLAWARRA, the cottage residence at Bulli, lately in the occupation of Captain Westmacott, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, store room, stable, with garden and about twenty acres attached.
The remainder of the estate may be let at the expiration of the lease of the present tenant.—(1st May, 1845.) It consists of about 600 acres, 60 acres in cultivation; most part of the land is fenced into paddocks; there is a barn 50 feet by 25, piggery, and substantial outbuilding for farm servants. The whole is admirably adapted to dairy and agricultural purposes.
BOWTHORNE ESTATE.—2900 acres, situate at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson Rivers, distant about three miles from Maitland; about 800 acres of this property is cleared, and in cultivation, and leased to numerous small tenants. The homestead consists of a good house of ten rooms, with extensive and well arranged farm buildings; there is also a small brick-built cottage of eight rooms and out-houses, known as Hopewell Cottage.
HINTON ESTATE.—This property adjoins the Estate of Bowthorne, consisting of 640 acres, about two-thirds of which is of the best description of alluvial land, cleared and in cultivation, and leased to numerous small tenants; the homestead consists of an excellent brick-built cottage, with out offices and large garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Bird. There is also a house known as the Victoria Inn, in the occupation of Mrs. James.
SHERWOOD ESTATE.—About 1200 acres of land, situated two miles from Parramatta; the estate is well watered, and is covered with valuable timber, which the tenant will have permission to cut and sell.
ALSO,
Two small Cottages on the Newtown Road, late in the possession of Mr. G. Eager.
ALSO,
253 Acres on the Liverpool Road, about eight miles from Sydney; the land is partly fenced, and a small portion cleared, late in the possession of Mr. J. Newton.
ALSO,
A HOMESTEAD within seven miles of Bathurst, situate on the Macquarie River, and known as Broadwater; it consists of about 900 acres of land, commanding an extensive run. The house, stable, and barn, have been recently erected, at a considerable expense. There is a large garden attached, with fences, paddocks, and a portion of the land is in cultivation, late in the possession of Mr. Carter.
Application to be made to Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., Loan Company's Office, 218, Elizabeth-street.
Sydney, September 17. 3812

TO LET, a neat Cottage, situate in Macquarie-street, Parramatta. For particulars apply to F. Watkins, Esq., firm of Tincombe and Watkins, Parramatta; or Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North, Sydney. 3877

TO LET, a Farm at Saltpan Creek' thirteen miles from Sydney (known as the late Dr. Moncrief's), containing about one hundred and forty acres, a portion of which is under cultivation. There is a dwelling-house, stables, garden, detached kitchen, and other outhouses. It is well fenced, and the crop in the ground can be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to Mr. H. W. Johnson, Sussex-street, Sydney; or to the proprietor, Mr. J. D. Campbell, on the farm. 483

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, on account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy, at the Commissariat Stores,
On TUESDAY, the 8th OCTOBER, 1844, at Ten o'clock,
The fo... remains of Stores from the male c... A qu... *Barossa*, from England:—
Lot of ..., casks, staves, heading, iron
A horse ..., deal fittings, old lead and
Two carts ...iture, clothing, beds, bol-
Eighty gallemocks, &c. 4661
Half a ton of s...
Terms—Ca...

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIRTY-TWO ACRES TWENTY-FIVE PERCHES, SITUATE IN YORK PLACE, ON THE PARRAMATTA ROAD, ABOUT SEVEN MILES FROM SYDNEY, UPON WHICH IS BUILT A SUBSTANTIAL SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, DETACHED KITCHEN, AND SERVANTS' ROOMS, LAUNDRY, STABLES, COACH-HOUSE, HARNESS ROOM, AND FOWL HOUSE.
Also,
FOUR ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BUNGONIA.
Also,
ONE ALLOTMENT IN THE TOWN OF MARULAN.
And also,
ALL THOSE TWO LOTS (26 AND 27) OF THE CHIPPENDALE ESTATE, UPON WHICH IS BUILT SIXTEEN COTTAGES, AND FOURTEEN OTHERS IN A STATE OF FORWARDNESS, WHEN COMPLETED WILL FORM ONE OF THE MOST COMPACT RENT ROLLS IN SYDNEY.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, to submit the within mentioned Properties to public competition, *(in consequence of his being about to retire from the colony,)* at his Mart, 489, George-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
All those 32 acres and 25 perches (more or less) situated in the District of York Place, bounded on the south by the Parramatta Road, upon which is erected and now standing thereon a substantial SIX-ROOMED BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, DETACHED KITCHEN and servants' rooms, laundry, stables, coach-house, harness-room, and fowl-house; the whole of the land is fenced with a substantial fence, and the greater part is cleared and in cultivation. It has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage to
HEN AND CHICKEN BAY.
This property has been occupied as the residence of the proprietor, who has spared neither pains nor expense to form one of the most convenient suburban Villa Residences in the neighbourhood of Sydney; it has the advantage of LAND AND WATER CARRIAGE—coaches and steam-boats pass and repass the property several times in the course of the day. The neighbourhood is becoming thickly populated, and is in a rapid state of improvement. It is only necessary to add, that intending purchasers should visit the property in order to appreciate its advantages and value.
TOWNSHIP OF BUNGONIA.
Lots Nos. 7 and 8, of section No. 13
" 5 and 6, of section No. 14
TOWNSHIP OF MARULAN.
Lot No. 7, of section No. 1.
CHIPPENDALE.
Lots 26 and 27 of the Chippendale Estate, bounded by Waterloo-place and Abercrombie-place, and containing by admeasurement three roods and thirteen perches, upon which is built sixteen cottages, and fourteen more are in a state of forwardness.
Terms and Conditions will be declared at time of sale.
Further particulars may be had on application at the offices of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, solicitors, George-street, with whom the Title Deeds are deposited. 4395

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,
SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COOK,
ALSO, SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES,
ON THE WESTERN ROAD, NEAR PARRAMATTA.
By order of the Mortgagee.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
One hundred and twenty acres of Land in the District of Cook, bounded on the east by 34 chains of Hook's Farm, bearing south, on the south by Ward's Farm, bearing west 38 chains; on the west by 34 chains of James Hassall's Farm, bearing north; by Wentworth's Farm, bearing east.
AND ALSO,
All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 67 acres, more or less, part of 406 acres of land, known as Burder Park, situate on the Western Road, near the town of Parramatta.
Terms and conditions at time of sale.
Further particulars may be had on application at the office of J. F. Josephson, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, with whom the title deeds are deposited. 4158

A BEAUTIFUL ESTATE, WITHIN 25 MILES OF SYDNEY; TO BE LET BY AUCTION, FOR TWO YEARS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to Let by public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1844,
At 12 o'clock, precisely,
FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS,
The well-known estate, Mount Vernon, now in the occupation of Richard Brownlow, Esq., bounded by Kemp's Creek, and adjoining the estate of Fleurs, late the property of Richard Jones, Esq.
This estate is about 1000 acres, comprised within a ring fence, and divided into convenient paddocks. There are about 250 acres cleared, stumped, and partly cultivated. The remainder is beautiful open Forest Land. There is a neat Cottage, Dairy, Stockyard, Milking Sheds, and other necessary outbuildings thereon, which render it peculiarly adapted for a Dairy Farm, being exceedingly well watered.
After ...
The growing ... oats, and barley, ... are looking well; ... about 15 tons.
Two drays, one ... iron plough, one ... harrows, and on... chains; working ... cows, calves; a ... and sundry articl...
☞ The sale will take place on the estate, when a luncheon ...
Te...

WEDNESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER. }
1000 ... W...
(Under positive ...
r...
AND A GOOD ...
MR.
Will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 9TH OCTOBER,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
That which is the object of every man (now that the market is rising every hour), the following capital lot of Sheep, viz.—
260 Ewes, about 4 years old
310 Ditto, ditto 2 and 3 years old
80 Ditto, aged
330 Wethers (much in demand in Sydney)
15 Rams
☞ To be delivered within 14 days of sale, on the ground.
Terms—Cash. 4593

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

October 5.—*William the Fourth*, steamer, 52 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River on Wednesday last, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Gray, and six in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—*Terror*, schooner, Captain Dunning, for Auckland, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Willis, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Ross, Mr. Taylor, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child.

October 6.—*Tobago*, brig, Captain Thomas, for Circular Head *via* Port Phillip, in ballast.

October 6.—*Eagle*, schooner, Capt. Hodges, for Circular Head, in ballast. Passengers—Miss Carrol, Miss E. Carrol, and Master Carrol.

October 6.—*Waterlily*, schooner, Captain Hayle, for Hobart Town, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Cumberland, Mr. M'Allister, Mr. Bloomfield, Miss Bloomfield, Mrs. Frieland, Mr. and Mrs Jones, Mr. Forle, four prisoners of the Crown, and a constable.

October 6.—*Surprise*, ship, Captain Miller, for the Whaling Grounds, with gear, &c.

October 6.—*William*, schooner, Captain Freeman, for Moreton Bay, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Steel, Mr. Caffrey, Mr. Nail, Mr. Rapsey, Mr. Young, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, four children, and female servant.

CLEARANCES.

October 4.—*Ceylon*, barque, Captain Beazley, for London, with colonial produce. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. James Solomon, Mrs. Smith, Mr. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, and child, Mr. Hart, Mr. A. Rea, and Mr. Hollend.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 5.—*Roubulla*, 16, Stewart, from Kiama, with 7000 feet hardwood; *Bard's Legacy*, 21, Williamson, from Kiama, with 11,000 feet hardwood; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 110 hides, 14 bales sheepskins, 89 trusses hay, and 310 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 5.—*Lark*, 18, Ford, for Wollongong, in ballast; *Adventure*, 22, Law, for Broulee, with sundries; *Pedlar*, 18, Lesslie, for Wollongong; *Bee*, 12, Sugden, for Kiama, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 32, M'Cartney, for the William River, in ballast; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Newport Packet*, 7, Lowry, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Isabella*, 21, Barnett, for the M'Leay, with sundries; *Young Queen*, 31, Scott, for the Paterson, with sundries; *Mermaid*, 20, Rail, for the Paterson, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

October 5.—*Terror*, schooner, Captain Dunning, for Auckland: 4 hogsheads brandy, 4 bundles leather, 5 tierces beef, 5 kegs tongues, 20 mats sugar, 2 chests tea, C. Abercrombie; 3 cases brandy, S. Elliott; 4 kegs tobacco, 1 bale blankets, 2 cases calico, 3 tierces beef, 10 bags flour, 5 bags salt, 10 bags sugar, 12 bags rice, 6 boxes soap, 3 chests tea, 17 bullocks, Arthur Willis.

October 5.—*Waterlily*, schooner, Captain Hayle, for Hobart Town: 50 chests congou, Thacker, Mason, and Co.; 1 case chandlery, G. Thorne; 2 cases hosiery, A. Cumberland; 8 cases stationery, 37 casks bottled beer, 1 bale sacks, 14 kegs butter, H. Melville; 34 bundles hides, Cooper and Holt; 60 chests, 150 half chests, and 75 boxes tea, R. Boyd; 100 cases claret, 11 cases hats, 14 bales bags, 1 bale canvass, J. S. Willis; 40 boxes tea, H. White; 1 case musical instruments, F. Ellard; 2 casks and 2 cases fruit, J. Wright; 1 case oranges, —Levy; 1 case apparel, Bentley; 1000 iron bedsteads, 3 cases and 3 bales clothing, Ordnance Department; 6 cases wine, 2 chests clothing, 1 box plants, W. A. Colman; 15 casks and 20 bushels fruit, J. Wilson; 1 bale 2 trunks and 1 portmanteau slops, F. Mitchell.

The Port Phillip mail did not arrive on Saturday, this being the third week in succession on which it has failed. In fact there may be said to be now no overland communication between Sydney and Port Phillip.

The *City of Sydney*, from Sydney February 25th, arrived at the Mauritius after a passage of eighty-six days. She was lying-to in a gale of wind for three weeks, off Cape Lewin. The *Symmetry*, which was chartered at Adelaide for the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, having disposed of part of her cargo at the former place, the *City of Sydney* was taken up to convey the remainder, and had sailed for the Cape.

Mail for London.—The mail per *Ceylon* will close this evening, and she is expected to sail early to-morrow morning.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

October.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even
7	MONDAY	5 46	6 14	4 6	4 30

New Moon, Oct. 12, 28 m. past 9, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE CHIEFJUSTICESHIP.

The claim of Mr. Plunkett to the Chiefjusticeship was referred by the Governor to the Executive Council, and on Saturday the claim was disallowed, and Mr. Justice Stephen was informed that he would be appointed. If it had been otherwise, we should have been much astonished; and we are rather surprised that the attempt to deprive Mr. Stephen of the succession to the office should have been made.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EDUCATION.

(Debate of Friday, 4th October.)

Mr. ROBINSON (member for Melbourne) opened the debate by proposing the resolutions which had been for some time past on the paper, in his name, which were as follow:—

1. That this Council, having taken into consideration the Report of a Select Committee, appointed to enquire into and Report upon the state of Education in this Colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community, adopts, generally, the opinions contained therein.
2. That it is advisable to introduce Lord Stanley's system of National Education into this colony.
3. That in order to introduce this system, his Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Board of persons, favourable to the introduction of Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and belonging to the dif[illegible]ligious denominations; this Board [illegible]ested with a very wide discretion, as [illegible] arrangements necessary for carrying the [illegible]tem into effect; and all funds to be henceforth applied for the purposes of Education, to be administered by them.
4. The leading principle by which the Board of Education shall be guided is, to afford the same facilities for Education to all classes of professing Christians, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any, or to countenance proselytism.
5. That the Board be incorporated.
6. That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, transmitting the above Resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration, and carry them into effect.

The duty of opening this debate, and of bringing forward this important question of education for the children of the people, had devolved upon him in consequence of the retirement from the House of his learned friend who had filled the office of Chairman of the Select Committee appointed by the Council to enquire into, and report upon, the subject of education in this colony. He deeply felt that the important subject would suffer in his hands, that he was altogether unqualified to do that justice to the question which his learned friend would have done; but he trusted to the right feeling of honorable members for their giving that consideration which the importance of the subject demanded, however incompetent he might be to bring that subject, in all its bearings, properly under their consideration. The members of this Council, as legislators for the country which they represented, were now called upon to perform a most important duty, and it would depend upon the manner in which that duty was performed, whether the generations which were to succeed them should enjoy the blessings attendant upon education, or be condemned to suffer the crime and miseries which must ever be the consequence of ignorance. It had been ably said by an able man, that property had its duties as well as its rights; he would add that society had also its duties as well as its rights, and the first duty of society, he maintained, was to educate the people. Society claimed for itself the right to punish crimes; these crimes resulted from ignorance alone, and before society arrogated to itself the right to punish, it was the duty of society to educate the people, to remove the chief, if not the only cause, of crime. From the official returns which had been laid before the Select Committee, it appeared that there were in this colony about 25,676 children between the ages of four and fourteen years; of these only 7642 were receiving education in public schools, and 4865 in private schools, leaving about 13,000 children who, so far as the Committee had been able to understand, were receiving no education at all; and he feared that the returns of those attending public schools were not to be depended upon as altogether correct, for he knew that at a school in his immediate neighbourhood, one probably of the best conducted under the present system, the number stated in the return was 200, while he had ascertained that the average daily attendants did not exceed 160, and he felt assured that instead of 7642, the average daily attendants at public schools did not exceed 6000. He believed notwithstanding the denial of the honorable member for Cumberland, that there were really many more than 25,000 children between the ages of four and fourteen years, and a still larger number than had been stated who were receiving no education; and comparing our population with that of Switzerland, he found that we ought to have at least 33,000 children attending schools, and with that of Prussia 28,000. The effect of education, he would contend, notwithstanding that the contrary had been ably argued by a recent writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*—the effect of education was to prevent crime; and it would at all events be clear that crime was a constant attendant upon ignorance, to any one who would take the trouble to refer to the tables of revenue, population, &c., of the United Kingdom for 1840, printed by order of the House of Commons. At page 289, table 247. "showing the state of instruction of the total number of prisoners for trial, or tried at Assizes or Sessions during 1840, it appeared that there were 9314 who could neither read nor write; 6361 who could only read; 8941 who could read or write, or both imperfectly; and 2589 only who could read and write well. From a similar return of prisoners under summary convictions, it appeared that there were 26,238 who could neither read nor write; 13,644 who could only read; 21,483 who could read or write, or both imperfectly; and 2559 only, who could read and write well. In spite then of all that was said or written to the contrary, he must still believe that ignorance was the chief if not the sole cause of crime. Taking an average of England and Wales there was perhaps one-tenth to one-eleventh part of the population attending schools, but the education communicated was of an inferior description, and in point of quality far below the standard of Holland, Prussia, Scotland, and some other countries. In Scotland it appeared that a ninth part of the population were receiving education in public schools, either parochial or non-parochial, exclusive of private schools for males and females, and of those receiving education from domestic tutors. In Prussia the population was 13,510,030, and the total number of children at public and private schools 2,235,359—or 1 in every 6·04 of the population. In Switzerland, in 1831, more than 1-5th of the whole population were attending schools, and in 1835 that population amounted to 2,184,096. He would call the particular attention of the Council to what was said by the same author (Dr. Bowring) from whom he had collected the statistics he had already given, with respect to Sweden,—"In Sweden, of the whole population, including the Laps, it is reckoned that the proportion of the grown up persons unable to read is less than 1 in every 1000. This general diffusion of elementary education is ascribed to Gustavus Vasa and his immediate successors. John the Third, in 1574, ordained that the nobleman who had no knowledge of book learning should forfeit his nobility. Charles XI., in 1684, required the clergy to have all Swedish subjects taught to read, and made it a law that no marriage should be celebrated unless the parties had previously partaken of the Lord's Supper, and that none should be admitted to the communion table who could not read, and was not instructed in religion. Parochial schools, however, are only found where there happens to be lands or rents bequeathed for the purposes of education, and these, in some parishes are ambulatory, in others fixed. It is supposed that one-half of all the parishes have no schools at all; but the deficiency is supplied by the people themselves, who teach their children at home in the leisure hours of their long winters. The King, in opening the diet in 1840, recommended the establishment of primary schools in every parish. In the provincial towns there are gymnasiums, or high schools, which prepare the youth for the Universities. The population of Sweden is 2,888,082; and of Norway, 1,200,000." He, Mr. Robinson, wished to witness here the establishment of primary schools; he would be satisfied if the Council took means to educate one generation of the people; he should have no fear of after generations: for no mother who had been educated herself would, he was assured, suffer that her child should be deprived of the advantages of education. The amount of crime in Sweden had been referred to, to show that the system pursued there did not act as a preventive of crime. And the Reverend Dr. Polding, in his evidence before the Committee, speaking of Prussia and Sweden, said, "In Sweden the proportion of readers as compared with the whole population is as 999 to 1000; but the statistics of the two countries betray such a state of demoralisation as one can scarcely conceive to be possible." He had not been in Sweden himself, but he had for many years been connected with the trade of Sweden, and he could not help thinking that the reverend gentleman had been misinformed, at all events the statistics he referred to would mislead him; and if the laws of this colony punished all the offences which were punished in Sweden, and one of these was profane swearing—he feared that the statistics of crime in this colony would exceed those of Sweden. Whatever might be said on the other side, he should be satisfied when education in this colony was raised to the standard of Prussia. Referring further to statistical authorities, he found that in Austria Proper, there were 948, in Tyrol and Vorarlberg 945, in Moravia and Silesia 919, in Bohemia 906 children, out of every 1000, attending schools. In the United States of America a similar favorable aspect presented itself. The following statement, as to popular education in the United States, was taken from the *Christian Review*:—"It appears that for the purposes of what may be called popular education, we have, of academies and grammar schools, 3242; of common schools, 47,209; giving, as the whole number of our institutions for popular education, 50,451. According to a table compiled for one of our southern journals, it appears, as the effect of our extensive common school systems, that in Maryland there is the proportion of but 1 to every 27 who cannot read or write; in Louisiana, 1 to 38; in Ohio, 1 to 43; Pennsylvania, 1 to 50; New York, 1 to 56; New Jersey, 1 to 58; Rhode Island, 1 to 67; Michigan, 1 to 97; Maine, 1 to 108; while, better still, in the other New England States, in Massachusetts appears the gratifying fact, that there is but 1 to 166; in New Hampshire, but 1 to 310; in Vermont, but 1 to 473; and, best of all, in Connecticut, the leader among the States in the enterprise of popular education, but 1 to 568. Out of our population, then, of 17,000,000, there is a grand proportion who can read and write their own language." Of the beneficial effects produced by the system pursued in America, we had constant proofs here in Sydney; the American whaling vessels came into these seas; the crews were orderly as they were enterprising; their ships filled up with oil, and returned well laden to their ports; a Sydney whaler, however, could not go out but discontent and mutiny prevailed, arising doubtless from ignorance, and the indulgence consequent upon it, intoxication; and the vessel returned to port, and proved an almost ruinous speculation to the owner. The state of education in Massachusetts reflected the highest credit on that State, and it was to the attention which had there been paid to education, that she owed her present success in her marine fisheries; she could never have succeeded in commerce as she had if she had not educated her people. In France, at the end of the year 1837, the total number of schools, public and private, was 53,920, and the number of pupils at the same period 2,651,492. The masters of elementary schools have a residence, and receive a yearly salary of 200 francs, or a little more than £8 sterling; and the masters of the superior schools, with a residence, receive a salary of 400 francs, or somewhat more than £16 sterling. About 1 in 10 of the population of France were attending public schools, and £800,000 of public money was devoted every year to public education by the state. France indeed had had fearful experience of the effects of ignorance in the political hurricane which swept the face of the country at the end of the last century; under *l'ancien régime*, the dynasty of the elder branch of the Bourbons, not 1 in 50 of the population of France could write their names; no wonder then that such results should have followed. And he much feared that similar horrors would yet overtake another power; he meant Russia; the population was 59,133,566; the number of children in public and private schools 1,058,000, or one in every fifty of the population. This was in 1834; and the consequence of this lamentable state of education was, that corruption prevailed throughout the whole of the Government; and this he would venture to assert, without thinking that in doing so he laid himself open to a charge of uncharitableness to his neighbours. It had been urged—and it might again be urged by those who wished still to keep the people in a state of ignorance—that if you educate the people as was now proposed you would unfit them for the humbler and more laborious avocations of life. He denied this however. He appealed to the experience of Scotland, and he would ask those who were acquainted with the state of agriculture in Scotland, whether it was not the case that one acre of cultivated land in Scotland was made to produce double what an acre of land in England would produce, and this because the labourers of Scotland were educated, and applied their knowledge to their labours, while the labourers of England were far behind them. To return, however, to the subject now more immediately before the Council; the Select Committee had examined twenty-one witnesses, and of these fourteen were in favour of a general system, and seven of a denominational system, of education. The denominational system had already been in operation in this colony for several years. The late Governor, his Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, wished to introduce a general system of education, but he was opposed, and at the time the project failed; although there was little doubt that if he had not been removed from the Government, the system would long ere this have been introduced, and have produced the most beneficial effects. The present Governor had also proposed the introduction of a general system; but again the attempt had been defeated—the denominational system had been allowed to prevail—for years it had been acted upon—and the consequence was, that more than half of the children of the colony were growing up in ignorance,—were left without any education at all. The denominational system had been tried; it had been weighed in the balances and found wanting; it did not provide education for the people, and it was the bounden duty of the Legislature to provide some system which would. The Committee of the Council had carefully considered what system was the best adapted to this colony, taking especially into consideration the scattered nature of its population, and they had almost unanimously agreed the best possible system which could be introduced was Lord Stanley's system, and in this recommendation of the Committee, he most cordially concurred. This Irish system was founded on the recommendations of a Board of Commissioners, "for enquiring into the state of all schools on public or charitable foundations in Ireland, which report was dated 30th October, 1812. The Commissioners were all Protestants; there were the Bishops of Armagh, of Cashel, and of Killalla; the Provost for the time-being of Trinity College, Dublin; and others whose names were well known in connexion with the history of Ireland. The Commissioners recommended the establishment of a "system of education, from which should be banished even the suspicion of proselytism, and which, admitting children of all religious persuasions, should not interfere with the peculiar tenets of any." And with reference to the books to be used in the schools under such system, they said:—"In such selection of books for the new schools, we doubt not but it will be found practicable to introduce not only a number of books in which moral principles will be inculcated in such a manner as is likely to make deep and lasting impressions on the youthful mind, but also ample extracts from the Sacred Scriptures themselves, an early acquaintance with which we deem of the utmost importance, and indeed indispensable in forming the mind to just notions of duty, and sound principles of conduct. It appears to us that a selection may be made, in which the most important parts of Sacred History shall be included, together with all the precepts of morality, and all the instructive examples by which those precepts are illustrated and enforced, and which shall not be liable to any of the objections which have been made to the use of the Scriptures in the course of education. The study of such a volume of extracts from the sacred writings would, in our opinion, form the best preparation for that more particular religious instruction which it would be the duty, and we doubt not the inclination also, of their several ministers of religion to give, at proper times, and in other places, to the children of their respective congregations." The recommendation of the Commissioners, however, was not carried out; all that was done was to place £3000 a-year at the disposal of the Kildare Street Society; but it was found that the objects recommended by the Commissioners were not effected. The author of the system now proposed, in writing to the Duke of Leicester, thus spoke of the failure: "The determination to enforce in all their schools the reading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, was undoubtedly taken with the purest motives; with the wish at once to combine religious with moral and literary education, and at the same time not to run the risk of wounding the peculiar feelings of any sect by catechetical instruction, or comments which might tend to subjects of polemical controversy. But it seemed to have been overlooked that the principles of the Roman Catholic Church were totally at variance with this principle, and that the reading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, by children, must be peculiarly obnoxious to a Church which denies even to adults the right of unaided private interpretation of the sacred volume, in articles of religious belief." The recommendation of the Commissioners was made in 1812; the grant to the Kildare-street Society immediately followed; but there were insurmountable obstacles to carrying out the system that was required, and in 1830, when there were only 8000 children attending that Society's schools, notwithstanding the long period which they had been established, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was then Secretary for Ireland, saw that something must be done to educate the people, that the money granted annually from the public funds was not so applied as to give the desired education. He immediately fell back upon the system proposed by the Commissioners, in 1812, and that system was introduced; for some time it met with considerable opposition, so much so that for two years or more there were not above 60,000 or 80,000 children in the schools; but the number at the date of the last reports had reached 350,000. In 1835, at the time of the change of ministry, the Parliamentary grant was increased from £30,000 to £5[illegible]0, and since then it had increased to £70,000. The system, as he had said, had been opposed in Ireland, as it now was opposed here, and amongst those who strongly opposed it were the Presbyterians; a change, however, had taken place, and now the people of the province of Ulster were almost unanimous in their approval and support of the system. Here too, as well as in Ireland, and elsewhere, it appeared that this system had the advantage of making friends as people became better acquainted with it. The Committee alluded to this fact in their Report in the following terms:—"It has been the good fortune of this system to disarm many opponents, and to convert them into its advocates. As an example of this, your Committee have much pleasure in referring to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Saunders, (page 95), who, with others, opposed this system in 1836, and who now most earnestly recommends it. Of the secular instruction communicated under this system, your Committee do not think it necessary to speak at large. The school books have been compiled with the most admirable care and judgment, and will save much trouble to those in whose hands the management of the system shall be placed." And as an additional proof, he would mention some personal friends of his, whose opinions were of considerable value, and who, at the time he left England, were utterly opposed to the Irish system. He alluded to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, who had borne their testimonies in favour of the Irish system, in their recent work on Ireland, in the following terms:—"During our recent tours in Ireland, we visited schools in nearly every county of the South, East, and North, inspecting somewhat minutely at least a hundred of them. We confess that conviction as to their unobjectionable character forced itself slowly upon our minds; that we commenced our examination predisposed to condemn them; and that our prejudices have been overcome only by repeated proofs of the great good they are achieving—good that might be largely multiplied if all their opponents would ascertain, as we did, the actual and practical working of the system; and join, as we fervently hope, and confidently expect they will, 'heart and hand,' in rendering them effective for the great and high purpose for which the State endows them." Three years ago these persons were as heterodox, with respect to the Irish system, as the honorable member for Cumberland himself. He would detain the house for a few minutes while he referred to the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Ross, which he also thought was worthy of the utmost attention. Dr. Ross was asked, "15. Do you not think any deficiency there might be in the religious instruction might be supplemented by Sunday Schools? That is rather anticipating one of the questions. In reference to the Irish system, there are one or two facts very important to be kept in view. I remember very well when that system was first proposed, there was an immense outcry against it in England, and in different parts of Ireland. I considered that the whole was a mere bugbear, raised for the purpose of promoting the political views of a party; instead, therefore, of joining in the outcry, I united with several influential persons in drawing up and presenting an address to the ministry, approving of the measure, encouraging them to proceed with it, and requesting they would give no heed to the outcry. My opinions have been confirmed by what has occurred since then: for since the political object has been gained, the outcry has ceased, and the men who made the most noise against the system are now as quiet as mice. I have been still further confirmed in my opinion from this fact, that in the late discussion which took place on Lord John Russell's motion on the state of Ireland, the Premier, in his speech, announced that one of the measures about to be adopted for benefitting Ireland was, an additional grant to this very educational system. Therefore, I conclude that the system works well. It has been in operation now twelve or thirteen years, the number of schools is increasing greatly, as well as of the children who attend them, and it has gained the approbation of both parties in politics. It is a tried system, and likely to suit here." He thought it would be unnecessary to detain the House much longer. The principle of the system proposed was—that the funds of the state should only be advanced to assist those schools in which a combined literary instruction, embracing as much of the truths of Christianity as can be taught to children of different denominations is given, in which religious instruction is separate, and in which every possible care is taken to guard against attempts at proselytism. Such was, in his opinion, the only system which could be carried out in this colony; the denominational system he felt assured could never produce the benefits of education so much needed. The population was too scattered; thirty or forty children might be assembled in one place, and there the best education might be given them under a general system, and the State might afford to support that school; but if the denominational system were to be continued, there would probably be required for these thirty or forty children some four or five schools, as those children would belong to as many denominations—the consequence would be, that many places would be left unprovided for; as they had been told, Braidwood was without a school of any description—so doubtless were at present many other places; and they must continue to be so destitute while the present system prevailed. He hoped that the Council, in coming to a decision this day, would show themselves alive to the duties they owed to society, not only to the present, but also to that which was to follow. He was satisfied that, as he now stood before the Council, no system but a general system would ever be found adequate to the education of the people of this colony; the system which the Committee now recommended was the only one known which was free from those objections which had arose to other systems, from the very nature of society here. And the Council must recollect too, that they were the more imperatively called upon to provide education for the rising generation of the colony, in consequence of the social disadvantages under which they would labour. There was still here the remnant of the convict system which had been in full operation for half a century; and although transportation of felons to this country had ceased, yet from our vicinity to the sister colonies we should still be subjected to its evil influences. The only way to rescue the children of the colony from the effects of the contagion, was to give them education; and he did hope that the House would now perform its duty, and by providing a system of education adapted to the colony, prevent the continuance to future times of ignorance, intemperance, misery, and crime. With these few observations he would beg leave to move the resolutions of which he had given notice.

Mr. YOUNG (member for Port Phillip) said, that he had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the resolutions which had just been proposed by his honorable friend the member for Melbourne. The question which the Council had to determine appeared to him to be, "should the people be educated or not?" He did not imagine that the Council would deny the people education; it then followed to consider the manner in which that education should be given: the system hitherto pursued, the denominational system, had been tried and had been found wanting; the experience of years had shown that it was wholly inapplicable to the colony; and, therefore, the State would not be justified in supporting such a system any longer. He had concurred in the Report of the Committee after mature consideration, and after some experience of the operation of the system in Ireland. He had visited the schools in Ireland, had witnessed their effects; he had conversed with landlords on the subject, and they who were once opposed to the introduction of the system, now approved of it, and admitted that it was the only system adapted to Ireland. It was the duty of the State to give her subjects such an education as would fit them to perform their duty to the State; but it was not the duty of the State to bring up her children in any particular form of worship. It was not proposed altogether to exclude religious instruction from the schools under this system; but it was proposed that such instruction should only be given at certain proper times. Unless then, the Council felt disposed to cast aside their duty altogether, to leave the people still to ignorance and consequent crime, or unless they were prepared to expend the whole of the revenue in order to keep up a system which he was convinced would still prove inefficient, he thought that they were imperatively called upon to adopt the Report of the Committee, and to carry it into effect by establishing a general system of education applicable to the wants of the colony, the only system which could counteract the evil influences of the ignorance and consequent crime which had hitherto prevailed.

Mr. LAMB (nominee) rose to express his total dissent from the resolutions proposed by the honorable member for Melbourne. The Committee, whose Report was now under the consideration of the House, was appointed before he had the honour of a seat in this House; but on reference to the records of the House, he found that the instruction given to that Committee was, "to enquire into and report upon the state of education in this colony; and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community." He was not prepared to, nor was it necessary that he should, deny that the Committee had devised a scheme suited to the "wants;" but he must most positively deny that they had devised a scheme suited to the "wishes" of the community. Only yesterday he had presented a petition to which were attached no less than nine thousand and three hundred and forty-six signatures of persons altogether opposed to the system recommended; he knew also that a large number of petitions most numerously signed had been presented from other quarters equally opposed to it. The Protestant Episcopalians were not alone in their opposition; the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, all the large bodies of religionists of which the community was composed, had recorded their protest against the introduction of the system. Petitions had been presented on the other side, in favour of the system, but the signatures were not one-fourth, nay, he believed, not one-tenth of the number of those which were opposed to it. It was clear then that if the Committee in their wisdom had devised a scheme suitable to the wants of the community, they had utterly failed in devising a scheme suitable to the wishes of the very large majority of the people. It was not because there were marks attached to these petitions, because some of the signatures were those of uneducated people, that they were to be disregarded by the Council; or that it should be taken as for granted that such persons were incapable of giving an opinion as to the mode in which their children should be educated. There were no petitions against education: all, even the most ignorant, desired earnestly that their children should be educated; and notwithstanding the sneers so often indulged in, in the course of the presentation of the petitions, at the marksmen, and at the signatures of servants, he must look upon the record of their opinion, in a matter which so vitally interested them, as of the highest importance. The honorable member who had moved the resolutions now before the House had dwelt at length upon the state of education in Prussia, in Switzerland, in France; but the honorable gentleman had left entirely out of consideration the important question as to the state of religion in those countries. In Prussia, from the time of Frederick the Great, down to later years, religion had been at the lowest ebb, in the Court as well as amongst the people—infidelity itself prevailed to a large extent, and was openly avowed; it was not until after the battle of Jena that a slight change took place; after that disastrous battle the Court became somewhat less irreligious, but it was too late to carry the people with it; and still religion amongst the people was at a wretchedly low ebb, and the ministers of religion were reduced to such a condition as he prayed sincerely our ministers might never be reduced to. The honorable member for Melbourne had told them that £800,000 a-year of public money was annually expended in France in education; but could the honorable member point to any good effects which the education so given had produced? Were the people not the same restless and belligerent people they had been in other days? Was not young France now as eager for war, as ready to carry devastation by sword and fire all over the world, as France had ever been? The honorable member then turned to Russia, and foreboded fearful evils from the state of ignorance which there prevailed; but would the honorable member compare the barbarians of Russia to the offspring of the people of a civilized country? As well might virtue have been looked for from the Goths and Vandals of old, as from these barbarians—utterly destitute of all knowledge of religion. The honorable member had said, that the success of the ships of America, which came fishing in our southern seas, was to be attributed to the education which America gave to her people—her seamen. He (Mr. Lamb) should atttribute it to far different causes—to the absence of inebriety rather than the presence of religious influence; and he felt assured that if persons here who fitted out whaling vessels, would determinedly refuse to put on board of them spirits or other intoxicating drinks, the returns from their expeditions would be far more valuable than they now were. All parties, all denominations of religionists, all persuasions, were alike agreed that the people ought to be educated. No man was more anxious than he that all suitable means of education should be provided—and he should rejoice that the State should provide £20,000 instead of £10,000 to provide such education for the people; and he did hope that ere long, when the colony should be relieved from the unjust as well as the enormous charge for police and gaols, there would be no difficulty in making such provision. Still he could not see why any particular system should be forced upon the colony, whether the people desired it or not; here especially, where there were already schools established—insufficient perhaps—and teachers who had been labouring for years to educate the people. He did not see why a system, which elsewhere had failed to a certain extent,—for, notwithstanding the statements which had been made, statements deserving every respect, that the system had answered well in Ireland, there were other contrary statements, equally deserving of respect,—he did not see, he said, why such a system should be forced upon the people of this colony. Some few years ago, it would be remembered, this City was much distressed by fever and disease, and the sufferers were chiefly of the poor. It would have been as reasonable then to have said to the poor and the sick, we will give you medicine and nourishment, but we will give it you on the hydropathic system only; take that system or none,—it would have been as reasonable to have done this, as to tell the people now, "You want education—and we will give you education; but you must take Lord Stanley's system or none at all." A great deal had been said on the other side, during the presentation of the petitions on this subject, as to the influence which had been exercised by the clergy—the activity of the priesthood in getting up petitions against this system—and it had been said that they feared its introduction, lest it should deprive them of a portion of their influence. But, on the other hand, he would ask why should not the clergy have taken an active interest in the matter? Was it not rather their bounden duty as clergymen to take that active part, to use their legitimate influence in furthering that object which they thought would most conduce to the welfare of the people entrusted to their spiritual care? He could not see reason for the taunts which had been uttered. Indeed he should regret that this measure, or any other measure, should be introduced which would have the effect of decreasing the influence of the clergy, an influence which he must ever regard as the most beneficial, which he earnestly desired to see extended rather than diminished. And in a question like this, he considered that the clergy were as fit and proper judges of what would be good for the people as an equal number of any other persons, to whatever body, or power, they might belong. The question, however, was one which should not be hastily decided, either one way or the other; he thought at present that a medium course, while it would satisfy all parties, would lead also to the best results. He would say, let the state still extend its aid to those schools which had been established, which had been doing good to the people; and where new schools were called for, where it was impossible from the nature of the population to adhere to the system hitherto pursued—then let this new system be tried—let it be fairly tried—let its merits be ascertained. (Hear, hear.) But let not the Council disturb these schools which were already established, schools to which the people had become attached, schools to which they loved to send their children. Let not the Council overthrow, at one stroke, and for the sake of introducing a new and untried system, the results of the labours of learned and pious men, who for years had struggled to overcome the difficulties which lay in their path. (Hear, hear.) Let not the Council destroy that work which had made—was still making—happy progress; but if it was sincerely believed that this system would be advantageous to the people, there was ample room on the outskirts of counties, on the borders of the colony, to establish it, to try it. The Council, instead of aggravating evils already acknowledged to exist, in consequence of the insufficiency of the means of education, by introducing, forcing upon the people a system to which the large majority of them were opposed—let the Council vote as ample funds for Education as they could command; let every assistance be given to the establishment of the new schools where they were deemed desirable; but let those which were established remain undisturbed under the care and management of those who for years past had laboured in them. He would not detain the Council any longer, but repeat what he had stated in the outset, that he dissented altogether from the resolutions proposed by the honorable member for Melbourne.

Mr. BLAND (Member for Sydney) said, that the subject was of such vital importance to the community, that he could not allow it to pass without making some few observations. He would premise by expressing his gratification at the manner in which the subject had been handled by the honorable member for Melbourne, especially with respect to the important statistics which he had brought forward; for in matters of this kind, mere statements of theory were deserving of very little attention unless backed by facts and figures to support them. With respect to Education, it was now universally admitted that the ability to read and write were acquirements indispensable to all, if merely for secular purposes; and that education, even of such limited amount, tended to prevent crime and to deprive it of its worst features. These propositions being universally admitted, it was unnecessary for him to press them upon the Council by argument, it was sufficient for him to propound them. Again, it was universally admitted, that it was at least the duty of the State to endeavour to prevent crime, and to correct and repress it; and as a consequence, that it was the duty of the State to provide for the education of its children, at least to the extent before specified. He would not take up the time of the House in arguing these propositions, which, he considered, were also undeniable. The next question for consideration was, as to the manner in which the object could be best attained, with the least possible inconvenience to any class, or to the whole community, and with the greatest amount of good to all. The two principal methods proposed by which to obtain the object were, the Irish system and the denominational system. Of one of these systems, the denominational, it had been broadly alleged that it imparted a less amount of information of the kind in question, and of inferior quality, for a given outlay of the time of the scholar and the money of the State, than the other system. But this objection might depend upon abuses to which any and every system was liable, rather than to any peculiarity in the system itself. The next objection was, that it was not suited to the dispersed state of a large portion of the inhabitants of this colony: and this objection, he thought, it must be admitted, was obviously inherent to, and inseparable from it, in its application to the rural districts of this colony. The next objection urged against the denominational system was, that it did not tend to create the social harmony and mutual charity which it was the duty of every State to cultivate among its members; but that it has a directly contrary tendency. This objection, if well founded, was certainly a most serious one. The last objection to the denominational system which he should mention—which he considered still more serious the more he considered it—was, that it tended to create and to perpetuate errors in religion: for inasmuch as there were numerous sects of religion, who, at least the greater part of them, conscientiously maintained that theirs alone was the true or orthodox sect—while it must be manifest from their own assumption that there could be but one such sect—it was clear that the whole community except at most those who belonged to the sect in question, if educated under the denominational system, must be brought up in error, and that too, if those were to be believed who most strongly upheld the denominational system, of the most fatal description He knew that on the other hand this was denied; but the contrary proposition had not been demonstrated, and until it was, he should take it that the proposition was correct until the contrary was shown; as he supposed it would be, and by some of those who however, nevertheless, he imagined would be equally ready to declare that theirs alone was the true and orthodox sect. It was possible that the tendency of the system in this respect had been exaggerated; but from its very nature it was obvious that there were some grounds for its objection. He would now allude to the Irish system. The objections to this were, that it gave education of which religion however formed no part; and he had no doubt that a vast number of the signatures which had been attached to the petitions which had been presented to the Council against the introduction of the system, had been attached to those petitions on the ground of this objection. Indeed, this was admitted in one of the petitions presented yesterday, and to which he had called attention at the time; but in answer to any objection of this sort, which might be urged against the introduction of the Irish system, he might reply—and without the possibility of refutation—that the objection was not only untrue, but utterly unfounded; an assertion which might be borne out by reference to evidence, not merely most ample, but of the most indubitable authority; by reference, not merely to printed testimony, but to the system itself, now in actual operation, under men of universally acknowledged piety and knowledge—the testimony of men's acts as well as writings—the testimony of men to whom both this and all coming generations would for ever stand indebted; the testimony of men who had applied themselves with so much success in the promotion of art, of science, of education, of civilization,—by whose means the first great impulse was given to elevate the minds of the masses to a degree of eminence at which the minds of the most exalted classes of society, with rare exceptions, had not attained. These men had fought the good fight with success; their opinions, therefore, were not to be treated with indifference, much less to be rejected. The Council then had not only opinions, but the highest possible testimony in favour of the system which this day it was proposed to establish in this colony. The Council in considering this question were bound conscientiously to discharge their duty to society and to posterity—and as the question had been raised, to come to such decision as they conscientiously believed would best promote the welfare of the people. He regretted, indeed, that the Council should be thus hurried to a conclusion; he could have wished that the decision of this important question had been deferred at least until the next session. (Hear, hear.) It was one of paramount importance; it was not right that the public mind should be hurried upon it. True, there were before the House a vast number of signatures against the introduction of the system; much larger, he believed, than those that were in favour of it; but he must confess his fears, while giving every respect that was due to those who had been mainly instrumental in getting up these petitions, giving them every credit for their sincerity, he must confess, he said, that he feared that these petitions had been got up at a time when the minds of the public were labouring under such excitement on the subject, that they could not calmly consider it, that they were not in a state to come to a well founded conclusion upon it. He doubted much if the large majority of those who had signed these petitions had ever heard or read the arguments which had been urged for or against the system, or were acquainted with any of the facts connected with it; and notwithstanding what had been said by the honorable member opposite (Mr. Lamb) as to the value of the opinions of marksmen and servants on such a question, he denied that any man or woman was in a state to give a competent opinion on such, or indeed on any question, who had not previously procured every possible information on the subject, who had not become acquainted with every fact bearing upon it. For these reasons he was not disposed to attach much importance to the number of signatures which he otherwise should. He accused no one of having used improper means in procuring them—far from him the idea of imputing such blame to any. But the public mind was too much excited; they had acted under that excitement; and the Council should be cautious in proceeding in reference to the petitions. With respect to the arguments of those who maintained that the Irish system was a good one, they were borne out by those who most strenuously opposed its introduction here. It was admitted that it was peculiarly fitted for Ireland; Dr. Polding himself admitted this. And if the system were fitted for Ireland, the, he (Mr. Bland) must contend that it was more imperatively called for here. If, hereafter—when the country became more densely populated—the denominational system could be introduced with advantage, be it so; but this was not the time to establish it. Lord Stanley's system was less objectionable than any other general system that had been proposed; and if it had benefited Ireland, far greater must be the benefits which it would confer on this colony, where the population was so much more scattered, so much more divided, than in Ireland; this system was the only one which was now applicable to the rural districts of the colony; and if, after all the denominational system was the best, the colony was not in a fit state to receive it. Under all circumstances, however, he should be prepared to support the proposition last made, namely, to continue aid to those schools which were already established. (Hear, hear.) It would pain him much, and indeed it was this consideration which had made him hesitate in coming to a conclusion on the matter—it would pain him much, to force upon the people a system in which those who were entitled to our highest respect could not agree, those venerable clergymen who have for years been labouring in their denominational schools to impart valuable instruction to the children of the colony, and not without good effect. He should be glad, therefore, if the Council could resolve upon some plan by which, while provision was made for the introduction of the system which he must maintain was likely to prove most extensively beneficial, the schools now in existence might be allowed to remain intact.

Mr. DARVALL (nominee) said, that he rose to express his opinions on this question under a full sense of its importance; indeed so important did he consider it, that he thought it was the duty of every member of the House carefully and conscientiously to consider the grounds which determined that vote; and that in recording his vote he should also state the reasons which led him to give it in the way in which he did. It did appear to him that the advocates of the change now proposed in the system of education in this colony should hesitate to urge such change unless they were able to make out a clear case that the system it was proposed to introduce had answered well where it had been already tried; that it was especially applicable to the circumstances of this colony, and therefore likely to answer well here also. It was not dealing fairly by that system which had already been in operation in the colony for some years, to place on the same footing with it a system which was altogether new—at present merely theoretical. The information which was before the House as to the success or otherwise of the system in Ireland was so unsatisfactory, that the Council would not be warranted in coming to a conclusion upon it. Such success as had attended it might indeed suit the views of those who had introduced it into Ireland, but there was nothing in that success to induce the opponents of the measure to withdraw their opposition; nor could it be said, that because a particular system had answered well in Ireland, that it would answer well here. In Ireland, the whole population at one extreme, were of one religious denomination—at the other extreme, of another denomination; there was nothing, therefore, to prevent a uniform system of education: for the one denomination would not interfere with the other. But here, a population spread over, it was true, a very large extent of country, was divided into numerous denominations; and if it were attempted to introduce such a system, all would, every where, be brought into collision. It might well suit the purposes of those who introduced the system into Ireland that the minds of the people might, so far as religion was concerned, be left a perfect blank, in order that afterwards their minds might be prepared to receive any religious impressions which the expediency of those in power might require. This might have done for Ireland; but no system of education could be assented to by him, and by those who joined with him in the tenets he professed, in which religion was not the basis of that education—the corner stone—religion in one form or another. And as he justified himself, so he would justify every sect, every denomination, in standing up and offering a determined, an unflinching opposition to any system from which such religious instruction was to be excluded, or made a secondary—an unimportant—consideration. Those who proposed the introduction of this system, were asking the largest sect of the Christian community in the colony, that sect to which the Head of the Empire must by law belong, to put itself on a level with all the smaller sects or denominations which had sprung up. They called upon them to surrender that which their forefathers had clung to,—and this without any reason shown for the concession. He had listened attentively to the reasons which had been given for the change: they were, expediency and finance; but neither the one nor the other would ever make him swerve from that which he considered of vital, of eternal importance, or to concur in the introduction of a system in which all that he had been taught to believe was essential to eternal welfare was designedly omitted. The Council were told that this Irish System would prove economical—and economical it might be; but the question which the Council now had to consider was not, Should it economise the public funds?—but, Should it educate the people? Should it do that which would make the nation more wise, more virtuous than it was or had been? He had perused the Report of the Select Committee of the Council with attention and with disappointment. It was not for him to condemn the Report of that Committee; but it did appear to him that it was drawn up in a tone of self-complacency, rather than impartiality; that the arguments, which did not at all times bear the appearance of sincerity, were rather urged with a determination, if possible, to introduce a new scheme upon the public, than to take a fair and impartial review of the evidence which had been given before the Committee. The Committee, in their Report, had wholly failed as far as the representation of the wishes of the public was concerned, and evinced rather a spirit, as he had before said, of overweening self-complacency, than of an honest zeal to ascertain and to recommend that system which would be most conducive to the welfare of the colony—"most suited to the wants and wishes of the community." While thus alluding to the Report of the Committee, he would call the attention of the Council to a few of the passages which it contained, and he would first allude to a passage in the first paragraph of the Report, which was this—"While your Committee admit that this deficient state of education is partly attributable to the ignorance, dissolute habits, and avarice of too many of the parents, and partly to the want of good schoolmasters, and school books, they feel bound to express their conviction that a far greater portion of the evil has arisen from the strictly denominational character of the public schools." Here then, the Committee cast a censure, the widest as the most undeserved, on the denominational schools—schools which, all must be aware who would examine the subject, had conferred the most important benefits on the community; and this too, while that same Committee admitted in the same sentence, that much was attributable to the "ignorance, dissolute habits, and avarice" of parents. It was not ingenuous, at least, to attempt to fix the blame on the system which the Committee themselves were compelled to admit was attributable to the vices of the parents. It was not ingenuous to attribute the evils to the system now in operation; it was presumptuous to assume that this new system would be attended with different results. The Committee stated as their "first great objection to the denominational system"—its expense; but surely there were higher considerations

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519963

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859719

lishment of a general system, not to interfere with the religious principles of any denomination of Christians, while it would be morally endeavour to train up all in the knowledge, and belief, and reverence, of those fundamental principles and facts of Divine Revelation, that are alike received and recognised by all. Every denomination in succession tells us, in fact, precisely the same story. The people don't object to any scheme—they send their children to us notwithstanding. One fact known, in such a case, is worth fifty mere assertions, and I have a most remarkable fact to refer to, exactly in point. When the Whigs came into power, and established Lord Stanley's System in Ireland, the Town Council of Liverpool, in England, followed their example, and established various schools on the same system in that city. When the Tories, however, succeeded in regaining a majority, these schools were entirely changed in their character, and placed on the denominational system—with what result let a single instance suffice. The pamphlet from which I am about to quote that instance, is no party publication got up to support a particular theory on the subject of education. It was written to subserve a totally different purpose altogether—to show from the miserable condition of an overwhelmingly large portion of the labouring population in one of the wards of the city of Liverpool, the utter impoling the appalling character, and the inhumanity of the Corn-Law Monopoly. It is entitled as follows:—"Statistics of Vauxhall Ward, Liverpool, showing the actual condition of more than five thousand families, being the result of an inquiry recently instituted at the request of the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association, with observations, and explanatory letters. Compiled and edited by John Finch, Junior, Merchant." The only paragraph in it that relates to education at all, is the one I am now about to quote, and the information it affords, is only the more valuable that it is given incidentally:—"Considerable benefit has been received by the poorer classes in Vauxhall Ward, from the privilege they exercised of sending their children to the Corporation Industrial Schools, situated in this Ward. Here they were enabled to get a good plain education for the trifling sum of 1½d. each per week. Daily recently this school was conducted on similar principles to those adopted in the Irish National Schools, and was commended accordingly; but in consequence of a resolution passed by the Common Council of the borough, requiring from the pupils conformity to the views of the leaders of the Established Church, the whole of the Catholic, and a portion of the Protestant children, have been withdrawn by their parents. The proportion of children attending this school, on the average, for January, 1842, on the new, as compared with October, 1841, on the old system, from an authentic source, is as follows:—

	January, 1842	October, 1841.
Boys	122	386
Girls	66	284
Infants	94	206
	301	876

Reduced attendance, in consequence of restrictive regulations, 575, or two-thirds of the whole number." I cannot agree with my hon. and learned friend, the member for Durham, in supposing that although the Church might establish a general system of education, they could not enforce it, or ensure its reception. It appears clear and undeniable to me, from the evidence adduced by the denominationalists themselves, that if the Government were to establish a General System, and to place it under proper management, the people generally, of all communions, would very soon avail themselves of its advantages, notwithstanding all the efforts of their priests or clergy to prevent them. The error of the opposition has been conjured up against a General System, as exhibited in the clerical petitions from various districts, has arisen from the hope of intimidating this Council from doing their duty to the public, and of thereby perpetuating the present most inefficient system; which, however inefficient, as far as the general education of the people is concerned, is yet most efficient in promoting ecclesiastical objects for all the various denominations that share in the spoils. And honourable members ought to bear in mind, as a most edifying and instructive fact, that notwithstanding all the array of influence and authority that have been brought to bear upon this subject in the way of getting up clerical petitions against a general system, signed in so many instances by women, and children, and nonentities, there has not been a single petition presented against such a system from the whole district of Port Phillip. Let this remarkable fact, I say, be borne in mind, that in that district, containing as it does a population of upwards of 26,000, with a far smaller proportion of persons than there is in this part of the colony in a state of brutal ignorance or of crime, there has not been a single petition against a general system, while the leading authorities and inhabitants of two of its principal localities, the Corporation of Melbourne and the inhabitants of Geelong have petitioned strongly in its favour. And no wonder—for all they are receiving of education in the district, under the present unsatisfactory system, is a miserable pittance of £100; although they contribute upwards of £80,000 a year to the general revenue. From what has now been stated, written in the way of fact or assessment, it appears to me indisputable that this Council is shut up to the necessity of establishing some general system of education for this colony; and the question is what system should be established? Now there are only two systems that can pretend to the character of general—the British and Foreign School Society's system, the basis of which is the unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures, without note or commments, creed or catechism, in the education of youth; and Lord Stanley's or the Irish system. The former of these has long been established and successfully in the Northern States of the Great American Republic; and I am enabled to state, as a positive fact, that the Protestant Episcopal Church in that country most willingly concurs in that system, and asks no other. I ascertained this fact on the spot from personal enquiry, and the impression produced upon my own mind on the subject, was subsequently strengthened by observing that the Right Rev. Dr. Syng, of Philadelphia, one of the ablest and most eminent ministers of the body, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making during my stay in that city, declared at a great public meeting in Exeter Hall, London, that, as Protestant Episcopalians, they were satisfied with such a system in the common schools, but equally so in the Sunday schools also. I was astonished, however, to find from the answers given to certain questions which I put to them respectively on the subject in the Select Committee on Education, both Bishop Broughton and the Rev. Mr. Allwood seemed to question the fact I have stated, as to the concurrence of the American Episcopalian Church in the school system of that country. To satisfy myself on a subject on which I had no reason to doubt, I went immediately after the Committee had broken up on one or other of the two occasions I refer to, to the American Consulate, where I learned from Mr. Williams, the American Consul, and another American gentlemen whom I found along with him, that the school system of America was based, as I have stated, on the unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, without note or comment, creed or catechism, and that this system was heartily concurred in, and, so far as either of these gentlemen had heard, had never been found fault with or objected to by the American Episcopal Church. In the Cape of Good Hope also, where a general system of education has been established within the last few years on the basis of the British and Foreign Society's plan, I observe from the *Cape Almanac* for 1842, that the Rev. Mr. Hough, the senior Episcopal chaplain of the colony, concurs in that system, being a leading member of the School Commission of the colony. There is nothing, therefore, I maintain, either in the doctrine or the discipline of the Episcopal Church to prevent that Church from concurring, with other Protestants, in a general system of education on the basis of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, creed or catechism. And I confess, Mr. Speaker, that if such a system were either just or practicable in this colony, I would prefer it to Lord Stanley's system. I am still precisely of the same opinion on this subject as in the month of January, 1836, when the question was first agitated in this colony. At that time, and for more than eighteen months thereafter, it was generally believed that all Protestants in this colony would cordially concur in the establishment of a general system of Protestant education, on the basis I have mentioned; and believing that such a consummation was both practicable and probable, I, for one, was quite willing that a portion of the public funds should be appropriated for the separate education of the Roman Catholic portion of the community. But it was our bitter mortification to find, at length, that Bishop Broughton and his clergy were just as much opposed to the British and Foreign Society's system then, with the unrestricted use of the Bible, and the whole Bible in the authorised version, as they are to Lord Stanley's system now. Much as these gentlemen may talk in their petitions about their attachment to the Bible, and the whole Bible, it is not on this ground that they oppose Lord Stanley's system: for they refused to have a general system on that basis when it was offered to them. It is not Lord Stanley's system, therefore, they are opposed to; but a general system of any kind on any basis. And what is the ground of this hostility to any general system? Why, if we credit the testimony of the petitioners against the general system—if we believe the statements that are put forth by Bishop Broughton, and his corps of clerical agitators, at their public meetings and demonstrations—it arises entirely from the tender regard of the Church of England for all the younger members of her communion. If we believe these gentlemen, the Church of England are overflowing with the milk of human kindness, but such is their maternal fondness for her offspring, that she cannot bear to have them even for a moment out of her sight. She must never be nourishing them with "milk for babes"—she must ever be leading them gently by the hand along the dangerous pathways of life, or else, forsooth, till they arrive at vigorous manhood of her most virtuous and pious sons. Now this would be all very beautiful if it were true. But is it true, Mr. Speaker? Why not one word of it, and there are none who know this better than those who put forth such unfounded assertions to delude the ignorant multitude, and thereby to promote their own selfish and sectarian views. The character of the Church of England, as the mother of her children, is not to be ascertained from her professions but from her practice. It is not to be ascertained from what she has been doing for their education during the last few years, under the pressure from without to which she has recently been subjected in the matter of education; but from what she has done for the last three centuries. It is not to be ascertained from the certificate of character she gives herself, with so much self-complacency, in Australia, but from her conduct for three hundred years in England and Ireland. Did she ever even attempt then to establish any system of education in England, her own peculiar patrimony, when she had all the wealth and influence of that kingdom entirely at her command for such a purpose, and when the wealth and influence of dissent were but as a drop in the bucket in comparison? Oh, no. Listen to the following testimony as to the state of moral ignorance in which she has permitted a vast proportion of her entire population to grow up under her own eye all over the fair fields of England. I quote from an article on the Registration Act, in the *British Almanac*, for 1842. "The truth is that the state of education, even amongst the adult population, with respect to writing is continued in this Report, and borne out in an unexpected manner, the results indicated by that given in the preceding year. Every country occupies nearly the same relative position, and many of them precisely the same, and this coincidence sufficiently proves, in the opinion of the Registrar-General, 'that the test is one which must not be disregarded, but may be found a valuable and safe criterion of the comparative state of education,' especially when similar returns have been obtained for a series of years. It appears that out of 124,320 males who married, there were 41,812 men and 82,513 women who either could not write or wrote so imperfectly as to have attested the marriage with marks. In Bedfordshire, 84 per cent. of the men signed with marks, and 68 per cent. of the women; in thirteen English counties, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Wales, more than 40 out of every 100 of the men married did the same; in nineteen English counties, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Wales, more than half the women also not write their names. An objection has been made to this test, which, it is said, indicates unwillingness to write, not inability. The Registrar-General remarks:—'It is still a test of proficiency: for it is to be presumed that very few, if any, who did not experience much difficulty in writing, or were afraid of exposing their deficiency, would be unwilling to write their names.' When I contrast these miserable and disgraceful statistics with the determined opposition that is now made by the Church of England to every attempt, whether at home or abroad, to educate the people on liberal and comprehensive principles, as far from allowing that that Church merits in the slightest degree the character which some assert, of being a nursing mother of her children, I feel constrained to compare her to the harlot mother in Holy Writ, who, having prevailed her own child, seized the living child, of her maternal companion, and when publicly accused of the fact, was willing rather that the living child should be cut in two than suckled by any other breasts than her own. And what has this tender-hearted mother the Church of England done for the education of Ireland since the Protestant Reformation. Why, literally nothing as she did a considerable monopoly of the wealth and political influence of that unhappy country for three entire centuries, she never made one vigorous effort for the intellectual and moral renovation of its people, but gradually suffered them to become, in their physical as well as in their intellectual condition, the most miserable and the most brutally ignorant population in Europe. The first time she ever bestirred herself in that matter was literally to prevent their intellectual and moral renovation, by crying down the Irish system. Oh, if she had really deserved the character of a tender nursing mother, we should not now have been hearing so much of O'Connell's agitation in Ireland, of Repeal, and pestentious clouds that appear in the political firmament of England, and that we cannot behold but with the most apprehensive dismay, I know of no Church, since the apostolic age, which has uniformly had such a vast amount of wealth and influence, together with all the other appliances of civilization, entirely at its command, for any purpose, for the long period of three entire centuries, as the Church of England; but I know of no other Church, since the apostolic age, which, in any thing like similar circumstances, has done so little for the education of her people. In such circumstances, the extraordinary pretensions which are now put forth by interested parties for the Church of England, as being the tender nursing mother of her children, are to be taken for what they are worth. How different was the case in Scotland, my native land. There the clergy had no representatives in Parliament, and had no admission to that body themselves: for the circumstance of a Presbyterian minister being a member of any such House as this, is unprecedented in the history of Scotland, and is only to be accounted for in my own case by that unfortunate omission in the Act of Parliament, which struck a door open for my admission into this House. I trust, however, that the future recurrence of so calamitous an event will be duly prevented, and that in the forthcoming Act to explain the present constitutional Act one provision will be made to relieve me of the duty of coming to this House to give certificates of character to any Church or party whatever. (Much laughter in all parts of the House.) Although they had no representatives in Parliament, and did not possess one twentieth part of the wealth and influence of their sister Church, the Scottish clergy never rested till they got the Scottish Parliament to establish a general national system of education, which secures to every Scotsman the inestimable blessing, and the prevalence of which for nearly two centuries past has raised the Scottish nation to an intellectual and moral eminence unsurpassed in Europe. The honourable and learned member for Durham was in error when he stated that all the members of this House had been educated themselves under a denominational system; I was educated under a general or national system; and so I obtained under that system, not only all the reading, and writing, and arithmetic, but all the Latin and Greek that was requisite to fit me for the University, at the small charge of five shillings a-quarter. I am earnestly desirous that the same inestimable blessing may be secured from henceforth to the children of Australia. The general system in the United States is an essentially Protestant system. This is to be accounted for, from the fact, that although there has been a prodigious influx of Roman Catholics into that country during the last thirty years, they are as yet only one in seventeen of the whole population. At the Cape of Good Hope, where a similar system prevails, the proportion of Roman Catholics is much smaller, the total number of that communion being only 1210 out of a population of 163,200, or one in twenty-five. In this country, however, the case is widely different. We have here a numerous Roman Catholic population, and every legislature for general education in this colony, this state of things must be provided for. However desirous Protestants of all communions may be that the Bible in the authorised version should be read daily in all schools, it must be borne in mind that their views in this respect are by a large proportion of the population. But it is no article of faith among Protestants of any denomination that the Bible should be read daily in the public schools. It is much to be desired, I acknowledge, but it is not a matter of indispensable necessity, whether for the intellectual or the moral and religious education of the Protestant child. And if the great interests of education can be constantly promoted, and the peace and harmony of society maintained by another arrangement, that limits the religious instruction given to them to those great leading principles and facts of Divine Revelation that are recognised and received equally by all who bear the Christian name, such an arrangement, I conceive, implying no compromise of Christian principle in any quarter, is one to which no reasonable objection should not be preferred. Differing "wide as the poles asunder," as Protestants and Roman Catholics do on many and most important points, both of doctrine and practice, there are still many and most important principles and facts of Divine Revelation which they hold in common, which they both recognise and receive. Now, the main principle of Lord Stanley's system is to limit the religious instruction given in the public schools to those alone. That there are such principles and facts of Divine Revelation universally recognised and received by all professed Christians of all communions, I do not for a moment suppose. I was more than astonished, however, to find this truth almost denied in express words by one of the leading opponents of the Stanley system, who, in his zeal against the principle of having extracts from Holy Scripture, inserted in the whole Bible used in schools, pretended that he could not presume to affirm that any one part of God's word was more important than another; or in other words, that he could not presume to determine whether the catalogue of Jewish names in the beginning of the First Book of Chronicles were not of as much importance as that part of Holy Scripture which relates the circumstances of the incarnation, the death, and the resurrection of the Son of God. But there are other Episcopalian ministers of high standing in their own communion who are of a very different opinion on this subject. General Martin, a wealthy East Indian, who had amassed a princely fortune, left that fortune by his will for the establishment of an institution for the education of youth, directing that the youth to be so educated, should be instructed in the Christian religion. Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, endeavoured to set aside the will, avowedly on the ground recognised as an exclusively Episcopalian establishment; but the Governors of the institution having determined otherwise, agreed to the following general proposition, for the management of the institution in matters of religion, and appointed a Roman Catholic priest, and a Scotch Presbyterian minister to cooperate with the Bishop in ascertaining what those fundamental principles were on which all the communions specified were agreed: "That the public religious instruction given to the children of the school be in conformity with the principles held in common by the English, Scotch, Roman, Greek, and Armenian churches; but that the school be not pleaded under any particular denomination of Christians, and that no points which are matters of controversy between the said Churches be introduced in the course of public instruction." Bishop Wilson was exceedingly unwilling to agree to such terms; but finding that he would otherwise lose all the hold he had on behalf of his own communion, on an educational institution, possessed of splendid buildings, and funds to the amount of nearly £200,000, he agreed with his two co-adjutors in drawing up the following general and universally received Christian principles for the institution in question:—"The following are the main points held in common, on which the public religious instruction should in your Committee's opinion, proceed:—1st. The Being of God; his unity and perfections. 2nd. The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, a revelation inspired by the Holy Ghost, the only sufficient rule of faith and practice. 3rd. The Trinity. 4th. The Deity, Incarnation, Atonement, and Intercession of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. 5th. The fall and corruption of man; his accountableness and guilt. 6th. Salvation through grace, by the mediatorial office of the Son of God. 7th. The Personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit, and his operations and grace in the sanctification of man. 8th. The indispensable obligation of repentance towards God, faith in Christ, and continual prayer for the grace of the Holy Spirit. 9th. The moral duties which every Christian is bound to perform towards God, his neighbour, and himself, as they are summed up in the ten commandments and enlarged upon in other parts of the Holy Scriptures, all based on the doctrines above specified, and enforced by proper motives." Now this is precisely the principle of Lord Stanley's system of national education. It is objected to such a system that it is an irreligious and infidel system. This I deny in toto. All the fundamental principles and facts of Divine Revelation are included in the leading lessons, and in the Scripture extracts, both from the Old and New Testaments, that are read in the schools. It is objected to this system, that it makes an entire separation between secular and religious instruction. This I also meet with a most unqualified denial. The objection is mere quibble upon words—upon the meaning of the words religious instruction. Yet whereas no instruction is deemed religious instruction by the digester that is communicated directly to the child by a minister of religion, it seems to me that presenting to the understanding and heart of the child such fundamental principles and facts of divine revelation as the following, is religious instruction in the highest sense of the word, and I appeal to the common sense of mankind whether it is not: "Rev. O. Clarke (Hear, hear, from the Attorney-General.) And as to the men who support it, I am quite willing, as one of them, to put up with whatever character the petitioners may be pleased to assign me. As a colonist, however, I have a far better right than most of those petitioners, whether clerical or lay, to offer an opinion on the subject of education in this House, having brought my children to this colony myself, within the last fifteen years, not fewer than twenty-six schoolmasters, including a considerable number of University and Dissenting men, many of whom have rendered the most essential service to the cause of education, and consequently to the community. As a specimen of the sort of means that have been taken to prejudice the public against this measure, it is painful to refer to an attempt made in a quarter from which better things might have been expected, to induce the Protestant public to believe that if the general system recommended by the Select Committee should be brought into operation, hymns so far from being more commonly in its operation, it was most likely, owing to the scattered nature of the population, to be more expensive: and being suspected to possess superior knowledge and attention to those of the clerical meetings, 271 gallons; whiskey, 109 gallons; liqueurs, 21 gallons; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3784 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 100 pounds; snuff, nil.

Delivered for exportation.—B. P. rum, nil; brandy, 374 gallons; Geneva, 8 gallons; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, 193 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2572 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 30 pounds; snuff, nil.

Stock on hand 5th instant.—B. P. rum, 110,857 gallons; brandy, 142,312 gallons; Geneva, 51,499 gallons; whiskey, 5633 gallons; liqueurs, 1012 gallons; British spirits, 4032 gallons; foreign spirits, 20,464 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 372,816 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, 20,888 pounds; leaf ditto, 19,880 pounds; cigars, 36,609 pounds; snuff, 7367 pounds

Received during the week.—B. P. rum, nil; brandy, nil; Geneva, nil; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, 695 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 12,191 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, nil; snuff, nil.

Delivered for home consumption.—B. P. rum, 1073 gallons; brandy, 691 gallons; Geneva, 271 gallons; whiskey, 109 gallons; liqueurs, 21 gallons; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3784 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 100 pounds; snuff, nil.

Delivered for exportation.—B. P. rum, nil; brandy, 374 gallons; Geneva, 8 gallons; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, 193 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2572 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 30 pounds; snuff, nil.

Stock on hand 6th instant.—B. P. rum, 110,857 gallons; brandy, 142,312 gallons; Geneva, 51,499 gallons; whiskey, 5633 gallons; liqueurs, 1012 gallons; British spirits, 4032 gallons; foreign spirits, 20,464 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 372,816 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, 20,888 pounds; leaf ditto, 19,880 pounds; cigars, 36,609 pounds; snuff, 7367 pounds

Some conversation then took place as to what day the debate should be adjourned to, and Thursday next was ultimately determined upon.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of James Devlin, a third meeting:—W. Piesly, £18; J. Sheppard, £46; G. Jones, £89; T. W. Bowden, £93 1s. 1d.; J. Calder, £36 17s. 3d.; J. Stubbs, £72; A. Williamson, £5 7s. 6d.; J. and W. Byrnes, £36; P. Devlin, £226 10s. 7d.; Thomas Small, £207 3s. 3d. W. Stubbs, £25; J. Smith, £14 14s. 1d.; J. Nobbs, £661 5s.; G. Wickham, £3 1s. An offer of 10s. in the pound, payable at 9, 12, 18, and 24 months was made, and accepted.

In the trust estate of John Jones, a special meeting: Augustus Gore, £263 10s.; the Commercial Bank, £721 8s.; H. Edenborough, £23 3s.; S. A. Donaldson, £118 8s.; J. Alexander, £168 16s. 8d.; W. C. Wentworth, £168, 10s. 9d.; Gilchrist and Alexander £23 16s. 9d.; J. Alexander, £1001 7s. 2d.; L. Leon, £515 7s. 8d.; W. Dawes, £1568 2s. 9d.; the Rev. R. Forest, £66. The creditors also directed the trustees to give the Loan Company, who are mortgagees of the wharf, the sum of £2000, being the amount at which their security is valued, and instructed them to wait three months before any further steps are taken with regard to the route at New Zealand, and that a vessel be conditionally chartered for the conveyance of the oil therefrom.

In the estate of R. D. O'Reilly, a special meeting was held, and adjourned till next Thursday; but no claims were proved.

In the estate of H. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned special meeting was called, but no parties appeared.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated on Saturday last, viz.:—

Owen M'Mahon, of Lane Cove, lately a licensed victualler, on petition and affidavit; no schedule filed. John Walker, Official Assignee.

James Ferrington, of Portland Head, settler. Debts, £144; assets, personal property, £42 5s.; outstanding debts, £2 18s.; bad and doubtful debts, £74; balance deficiency, £36 17s. John Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

John Joseph Astley, a third meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

George Sewell, a single meeting, at half-past one.

John P. Wilkie, a single meeting, at two.

Josiah West, a single meeting, at half-past two.

Potts, Baxter, and Co., a special meeting, at three.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Roger Murphy, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past one o'clock.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(From Saturday's Shipping Gazette.)

STOCK on hand 28th ultimo.—B. P. rum, 120,030 gallons; brandy, 149,087 gallons; Geneva, 51,778 gallons; whiskey, 5743 gallons; liqueurs, 1063 gallons; British spirits, 4093 gallons; foreign spirits, 26,113 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 368,059 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, 20,888 pounds; leaf ditto, 12,984 pounds; cigars, 36,626 pounds; snuff, 7367 pounds.

Received during the week.—B. P. rum, nil; brandy, nil; Geneva, nil; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, 695 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 12,191 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, nil; snuff, nil.

Delivered for home consumption.—B. P. rum, 1073 gallons; brandy, 691 gallons; Geneva, 271 gallons; whiskey, 109 gallons; liqueurs, 21 gallons; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3784 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 100 pounds; snuff, nil.

Delivered for exportation.—B. P. rum, nil; brandy, 374 gallons; Geneva, 8 gallons; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, 193 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 2572 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, nil; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 30 pounds; snuff, nil.

Stock on hand 6th instant.—B. P. rum, 110,857 gallons; brandy, 142,312 gallons; Geneva, 51,499 gallons; whiskey, 5633 gallons; liqueurs, 1012 gallons; British spirits, 4032 gallons; foreign spirits, 20,464 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 372,816 pounds; Brazil and cut ditto, 20,888 pounds; leaf ditto, 19,880 pounds; cigars, 36,609 pounds; snuff, 7367 pounds

COURT OF CRIMES.—The Commissioners will investigate the following claims to lands for deeds of grant, on Monday next, the 14th of October, at 11 o'clock:—1222. Bernard Lane, of Sydney, merchant, as executor of R. C. Pritchett. 1233. Charles J. Campbell, of Sydney; opposed by James Martin, of Illawarra, settler; solicitors, Stenhouse and Hardy.

JUDGE BOWRON.—The appointment of Mr. Justice Burton, to a seat on the bench at Madras, is noticed in the Calcutta papers of the 18th May.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A special meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales was held on Saturday, when a report was presented, recommending that £75,000 (or 33 per cent) should be struck off the capital as lost by bad debts. It was resolved that the meeting should be called to adopt this report, and also to return to the shareholders seventeen per cent, thus reducing the capital one-half.

CLERGYMEN.—The Bishop of Tasmania has ordained Mr. Thomas Forster, son of the Police Magistrate at Brighton, and Mr. Reiby of Emily. Both these gentlemen are, for the present, to be employed in itinerating, more particularly among the gangs of convicts.

HOUSES IN INDIA.—*The Bengal Hurkaru*, of April 20th, contains an account of the sale, by Messrs. Tulloh and Co., of the horses sent from this colony by the *Henrietta*. The following is the result of the sale:—Attila, 3000 rupees; Sir Thomas, 700 rupees; George, 720 rupees; Massena, 600 rupees; Romeo, 1000 rupees; Swift, 760 rupees; Fancy, 820 rupees; Alumnus and Rosalyptus were bought in, and Flower was not sold—the owner was shipped by Mr. Charles Roberts. The following by Mr. Charles Smith:—Euclid, 620 rupees; Tramp, 820 rupees; Harkaway, 700 rupees; Tom, 760 rupees; Queen Bee, 1020 rupees; Jewess, 500 rupees; Betsy, 620 rupees; Troll, 800 rupees; Madcap, 660 rupees; Grenadier, 300 rupees; Swedsman, 300 rupees. This sale of horses had attracted considerable attention, and there was much discussion as to the success to which this colony could be depended upon for remounting the Indian cavalry. We should not be surprised if an officer were sent down specially to make enquiries.

JOHN JONES'S PROPERTY, MILLER'S POINT.—Mr. Stubbs calls public attention to the unprecedented opening that offers itself this day to the merchant and capitalist in possessing one of the most expensive and extravagantly built whaling and mercantile properties ever brought to the hammer in this colony. The Bonded Stores alone are looked upon as an ample fortune for any man; and, looking at the whole property as a magnificent display of the wealth and character which distinguished the times in which it was built—it is not too much to say that no work, even at the hands of governments or in all the city, can vie with it in accommodation, security, and convenience, in shipping and trading advantages. Every necessary information will be given respecting the title and possession, which there will be no doubt about under the mortgage by which it is sold, and not by order of the assignees.—*Communicated.*

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About half-past ten o'clock on Friday night, Cochrane, the private watchman in the vicinity of Queen's-place, suspected a party of suspicious fellows that there was something going on in his beat which did not appear to him to be right. Burrows entered the lane leading from Bridge-street, when he found a case of sherry wine, value £3 8s., the property of Mr. Isaac Moses, of Bridge-street, from whose house it had been stolen during the night, together with eight pair of blue cloth trousers, six cloth jackets, a dark great coat, four bottles of cherry brandy, and other property to the value of £30.

MR. BOND.—A few of the friends of this gentleman have invited him to a dinner at Petty's Hotel, this evening, to celebrate his election as a member of Council for the district of Port Phillip. Mr. Windeyer, M.C., will preside; and, although the affair has been kept quiet, the stewards have been compelled to refuse tickets to many applicants, as the room will not hold a very large party, and it was originally intended only as a mark of esteem by personal friends.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court will commence its sittings to-day, in the New Court House, at Woolloomooloo. There are at present forty-four cases for trial in the New Gaol, but of these only the following twenty-four prisoners have been warned for trial:—George Robinson, rape, Port Macquarie, April 9; John Hodges, impeding the course of justice, Parramatta, June 8; James Kelly, robbery in a dwelling house, Parramatta, July 27; Jeremiah Hide *alias* Wilcox, assault, with intent, &c., Penrith, August 9th; Levi Brett, murder, Windsor, July 30th; George Hill and William Henry Drew, forgery, Sydney, July 22nd; Lewis Breton, assault, Sydney, August 23rd; Joseph Lacey *alias* Lacy, horse-stealing, Windsor, September; David Lazarus and William Smith, robbery, Sydney, August 27th; John Robert Rice, highway robbery, Sydney, September 3rd; William Roberts, wilful and corrupt perjury, Sydney, September 6th; Joseph Miller, horse-stealing, Sydney, September 8th; James Flynn, cutting and maiming, Sydney, September 9th; William Wood, stealing from the person, Sydney, September 13th; Emanuel Phillips, assault with intent to commit a rape, Sydney, September 9th; Levy Abraham and William Augustus Crawley, stealing, Sydney, September 13th; John Morris, burglary, Windsor, September 20th; Thomas Lyons and Henry Mann, cattle-stealing, Windsor, August 21st; John Healey, assault with intent to murder, Parramatta, September 28th; Thomas Barker and James Noon, mail robbery, Parramatta, September 30th. Besides the above twenty cases in which the prisoners are warned for trial, there are a number of bail cases, and twenty-four charges, about twenty of which will be disposed of at the Quarter Sessions. It is supposed that a case of sheep-stealing and stabbing with intent to kill, from the Manning, and one of poisoning an aborigine, from the county of Brisbane, and the case of the eleven seamen of the *Juno*, whaler, for conspiring to make a revolt on the high seas, will all be tried during the present sittings.

COMMITTALS.—On Saturday last, John Guandslee, free by servitude, was committed to take his trial for stealing a shirt and jacket, at Lane Cove. A direction to have the sanity of the prisoner ascertained, was ordered to be appended to the warrant for his committal.—Elizabeth Barber, for repeated drunkenness, was ordered to pay a fine of 21s., and in default of payment to be confined in the cells for 48 hours.

TIMBER STEALING.—On Saturday last, W. Thurston an ex-constable, but now acting as a wood boatman on the Parramatta River, was convicted of stealing a quantity of firewood, value 3s., from Mr. Samuel Lyons's property on the banks of that river, and ordered to pay a fine of 20s., the value of the timber, 3s., with 4s. 6d. costs, and in default of payment, to be confined in Sydney Gaol for one month.

CHILD BURNT.—On Friday afternoon, a child aged four years, named Patsey Carney, residing in Kent-street, was so severely burnt by its clothes catching fire, that death ensued on Saturday. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.—Thomas Haines, free by servitude, was taken on a warrant, at Lane Cove, on Saturday morning, charged on the oath of a female, with having assaulted her.

ORDERED FOR REMOVAL.—Henry Atkin, who was convicted of murder before the late Circuit Court at Berrima, has been ordered for execution to-morrow.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Bruton, Coroner for Sydney. The first was held in Mr. Matthias Hooper's King of Hearts Inn, corner of Market Street, on the body of Joseph Fedwick, late seaman on board the schooner *Cheerful*, when the following evidence was given:—Andrew Patrick, mate of the *Cheerful*, deposed: The deceased complained a few days ago of a cold, and witness gave him some medicine. On Saturday morning he arrived; a report was made that Fedwick was ill when he died about three hours after the vessel had come into port, from Newcastle; the deceased dropped down on Sunday last, the 29th September. Mr. Arthur Savage, surgeon, and health officer of Port Jackson, deposed to having viewed the body of the deceased from which, and the account given by the captain, he was of opinion that death had been the result of natural causes. A verdict of died by the visitation of God was recorded. A second inquest was held on Lehmer's public house, the Hope and Anchor, Parramatta-street, respecting the death of Julia Cook, then lying dead in the Benevolent Asylum, when Henry Cook, brother of the deceased, deposed: On the morning of the 3rd instant, witness, deceased, and the rest of the family, had breakfast at the house where they lived in Sussex, and shortly after all went out to work on the farm except the deceased; soon after they heard screams coming from the house, and when run towards it, his mother got in first, and found his sister's clothes on fire; she told them that her clothes had caught fire while she was heating the stem of a pipe to cure her habit. Mr. Surgeon Cuthill certified that deceased had been received into the Asylum on the 3rd instant severely burnt, and died about six hours after her admission. Many parts of her body appeared to be actually roasted, and in his opinion death had been caused by extreme exhaustion, produced by severe burning. The Jury found a verdict of died from the effects of being accidentally burned.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

PARRAMATTA QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

James Meares and George Brown were indicted for assaulting and robbing Edward Grimes, on the Queen's highway, on the 2nd August; not guilty.

James Goodman was indicted for stealing a five pound note, the property of Mary Ann Martin, at Windsor, on the 8th July; guilty.—Sentence, two years penal servitude in the third classof the Female Factory.

John Ingram, for stealing a saddle and bridle, was re-manded to next session, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

Samuel Webber, alias Webbie, and *Charles Smith*, were indicted for stealing a quantity of fat, the property of W. Lawson, Esq., at Prospect, on the 30th July; guilty, sentence—Webber six months' imprisonment, and Smith one month.

William Woods, for stealing skins, was remanded to next Session, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

George Trapp, indicted for stealing an axe, the property of David Fernandez, at Windsor, on the 10th July, was acquitted.

THURSDAY.

Abraham Lewis, indicted for stealing a watch and a five pound note, the property of John Brown, of Windsor, was acquitted.

Patrick Meehan, indicted for assault, at Camden, was remanded to next Session, on a medical certificate of sickness.

Catherine Lynch was indicted for stealing an iron-pot, the property of Henry Lodge, at Parramatta, on the 14th August last; guilty, sentence, six months to the third class Factory.

Patrick Leehan, indicted for stealing a tombstone, the property of His Majesty the Queen, at Parramatta, on the 12th July, was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Parramatta gaol.

James Gosnan, convicted of assault, was fined £10, and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, with seven days additional in default of payment.

James Barker, convicted of stealing, was sentenced to be worked in irons for two years.

John Carver, indicted for cattle-stealing, was remanded to next Session, in consequence of the absence of a material witness.

CONVICT WITHDRAWN.—A prisoner of the Crown, named Wilmot, was sent from Hyde Park Barracks here, as a witness at the Court of Quarter Sessions. The case on which he appeared was not called on till late in the evening, and consequently the man could not walk back to Sydney that night, the result was that he was left without food or

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3859669

lodging for that night. The chief constable, from kindness more than any other cause ordered him into the watch-house for the night. This is rather a dangerous practice, as a man thus thrown upon the streets for a whole night may be tempted to do that, which at another time, he would not think of.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The District Council met on Tuesday last, but no business was transacted, as it was resolved to postpone all matters until the result of Mr. Robinson's Turnpike Trusts Bill should be known. They then adjourned to Wednesday the 16th instant.

STEALING POULTRY.—A Frenchman named William Daley, was on Friday morning fully committed to take his trial, for stealing a fine fat turkey from the premises of the Rev. Mr. Walker, of King's School. The prisoner had not had the turkey above a quarter of an hour when he was taken by the chief constable, who had been on the look-out for him.

MONEY FINDING.—A young girl, named Ann Fowler, is now in custody on suspicion of having stolen a sum of money. She is a poor girl, with no visible means of obtaining a livelihood, and was observed to lay out several pounds in clothing—she was consequently apprehended. To account for the money she said she had found it; but the Bench thought this story so unlikely, that she has been remanded for enquiry to be made.

WINDSOR COMMITTALS.—During the sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions on Thursday, the foreman of the Jury, in acquitting a prisoner for want of evidence, said, that it was the unanimous opinion of the Jury, who had desired him to express it, that there were many cases sent down from Windsor, which ought not to have been brought before them. The Chairman said, that the cases from Windsor had been got up very badly, and there were many of them in which committals ought not to have taken place.

A NUISANCE.—The foundation of a large building, at the corner of Church and George streets, intended for a public-house, has long been complained of by the inhabitants of Parramatta as a nuisance; several accidents have already happened from persons falling into the excavation, for the walls are built up only to a level with the street, having a depth of some fifteen or twenty feet into the cellars; round this there is neither fence nor protection of any kind. We are induced to remark this now, from a serious accident which occurred on Friday evening: A soldier of the 58th, rather intoxicated, walked into the abyss, and was brought out senseless and carried away to the barracks, where he now lies in a very precarious state. The authorities should interfere in this affair.

NARROW ESCAPE.—As the Lady of Colonel Anderson, commanding the 50th regiment in India, was crossing the plank leading from the Quay to the steamer, her son (a youth) who accompanied her, slipped from the plank into the river; by the prompt exertions of the persons connected with the steamboat, the young gentleman was got out without suffering any material injury; but we regret to say that the anxious mother was thrown into violent hysterics by the fright; and that Miss Anderson, who had witnessed the accident from the windows of their residence on the opposite bank of the river, was also seized with a succession of fainting fits, from the same cause. From this untoward event, Mrs. Anderson was incapacitated from proceeding on her voyage.

WINDSOR.

WINDSOR DISTRICT COUNCIL.—On Thursday last, an adjourned meeting of the Windsor District Council was held at the Council Chambers, Macquarie-street. The members present were—the Warden, (William Cox, Esq.); Councillors Tompson Cross, and Macquade. Absent: Councillors Fitzgerald, Tuckerman, and Hale. The Committee appointed for framing a petition to the Governor, praying His Excellency to place on the supplemental estimates, a sum sufficient to pay the expenses incurred by the Council, brought up the same, which was read by the Clerk. It contained a brief outline of the circumstances under which the liabilities had been contracted, showing also, that the same amounted in the whole, to the sum of £345 6s. 3½d., and that by one of the Assessors, to whom upwards of £40 is due, the Warden has been threatened with an action for the recovery thereof. It also explained the hardship it would be towards the Warden, should he be made liable for any claims on the Council, which might have accrued through their attempting, under the instructions of the Government, to carry out the objects of the Charter of Incorporation; and eventually prayed, that His Excellency would be pleased to place on the supplementary estimates the sum necessary for the liquidation of the expenses incurred. The petition, with a slight alteration, was adopted, and it was agreed that two copies should be made of the same, one to be presented by the Warden to his Excellency the Governor, and the other to be entrusted to William Bowman, Esq., member for the Cumberland Boroughs, for presentation to the Legislative Council. A letter was then read by Mr. Beddek, withdrawing his application for the appointment of Treasurer to the Council, which was the only one that had been received. The Warden stated, that Mr. Cross concurred with him in opinion that it was necessary a Treasurer should be appointed, in order that the money now lying in the Colonial Treasury, ready, according to the Colonial Secretary's letter, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Council, for the repair of the Windsor road, should be immediately received; the other members, also, entertained similar sentiments, the general opinion being, that the bad state of the road required immediate attention. Mr. Odel, who happened to be present, expressed his willingness to become Treasurer for a time, without any remuneration, for the purpose of forwarding the views of the Council, as well as to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the District generally, who were all interested in having the road repaired; and his offer seemed to be favourably viewed by the Council, but they considered it would be first necessary for him to make a written application for the same, and allow a short time to intervene previous to their making any such appointment. A letter from the Colonial Secretary was then read, which was received in consequence of a resolution passed by the Council having been forwarded to the Government for the opinion of His Excellency thereon The resolution was to the effect, that, in consequence of there being only the Warden and two Councillors present at the appointment of the officers to the Council, such appointments must be considered null and void, it being requisite that three members should be present at the despatch of business; whereas such was not the case, as the Warden could not properly be called a member. The reply was somewhat ambiguously worded, but clearly stated, as an opinion, that the Warden could not but be deemed a member of the Council. An adjournment then took place, to Monday the 21st instant.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—On Wednesday night, Mr. G. Shirley, Inspector of Distilleries, effected the seizure of a large distilling apparatus, about twelve miles from this town. It appeared that, in consequence of information, he proceeded, in company with district constable Reuben Bulloch, and constables Tierney and Williams, on the evening of the before-mentioned day, to Cattai Creek, and after, with considerable difficulty, making their way about three miles up the creek, the night being very dark, with mizzling rain, they at length succeeded in discovering a small aperture, only large enough to admit one person at a time, and situated close to the water's edge. On making their way inside they discovered they were in a large cave, about sixteen feet long by ten wide, covered over with bark and scrub, and in the construction of which considerable labour must have been expended. In the interior of the cave were two stills, with heads and worms complete, and both set, the largest capable of containing fifty gallons, and the smaller one twenty-five. There were, besides, several casks containing a large quantity of wash, in various stages of fermentation, also a few gallons of low wines, or singlings, and various utensils required in this illicit trade. Some persons had very lately been there at work, but at the time of seizure no one was on the premises. From the appearance of the place it is supposed that the parties concerned have not been very fortunate in their speculation, as it is quite apparent their outlay has been considerable, and that they have not been sufficiently long at work to afford a remunerating return.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The Court of Requests for this district commenced on Monday last, and was concluded early on Wednesday afternoon. There were for adjudication 169 cases within the £10 jurisdiction of the Court, and 35 for sums above that amount. His Honor was assisted by the following gentlemen as Assessors, namely—on Tuesday by Messrs. William Cox and Samuel North, and on Wednesday by Messrs. Samuel North, John Odell, and Joseph Smith.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.
(From the London Mail, June 7.)

THE State Trials have closed: Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, except the Rev. Mr. Tierney, are now the inmates of the Dublin Penitentiary, having been sentenced—the arch-agitator to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of £2000 sterling, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £5000 sterling, and two sureties of £2500 sterling each; and Messrs. J. O'Connell, J. Gray, T. Steele, R. Barrett, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray, to be imprisoned for nine calendar months, to pay a fine of £50 sterling each, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, themselves respectively in £1000 sterling, and two securities in £500 sterling each. It is probable the Queen's Bench would have gladly postponed the sentence, pending a decision in the House of Lords upon the writ of error, but the Attorney-General having a verdict in his favour, refused all delay, and demanded immediate judgment; in fact leaving the Court no option. Ireland is now perfectly tranquil; the imprisonment of the traversers has created very little sensation even in Dublin, and agitation is altogether confined to some of the larger cities; where, however, it has gone no farther than shutting up shops for a few hours, and preparing petitions and addresses. The Lord Chancellor has requested the Judges in this country to postpone their circuits that they may be present at the discussion of the Writ of Error, which will probably come on in about three weeks hence. In the mean time, Mr. O'Connell holds his daily levees in prison, and public prayers are offered for his release. It is reported that the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons has intimated to Mr. O'Connell that in the event of its being his intention to publish any letter or document, bearing his signature, in the usual channels of information, it is their determination to see that the usual prison regulations be strictly enforced; that not the least exception shall be made in his favour, and that if it is found necessary to do so, he shall be deprived of the use of pen, ink, and paper. A prosecution against Mr. Smith O'Brien, and some other leaders of the Repeal Association is considered very probable. The motion for a new trial which was under discussion as the date of our last despatch, was disposed of in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 24th of May. Mr. Justice Perrin considered that Mr. O'Connell was entitled to a new trial. Mr. Justice Crampton shared his opinion. Mr. Justice Burton and the Chief Justice considered that the motion ought to be refused altogether, even against Mr. Tierney. The effect of this judgment was the rejection of a rule for a new trial altogether; but in deference to the opinions expressed by Mr. Perrin and Mr. Crampton, the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* as to Mr. Tierney. Motions subsequently made in arrest of judgment, and to postpone sentence were refused, and the writs of error have since been lodged. Sir T. Wilde, Mr. J. Kelly, Q.C., and Mr. Austen, Q.C., are to appear for Mr. O'Connell, and the other traversers in the House of Lords.

On the 3rd of June, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of considering the sugar duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer reproduced his motion for establishing a differential duty of forty shillings in favour of the British colonial sugars. He rejected in a few words the various proposals announced on the subject, viz.: Mr. Ewart's notice demanding the equalization of the duties on foreign, with those on British colonial produce; Mr. Miles's requesting a proportionate reduction on duties in favour of the product of the British colonies, so as to leave them their present relative advantages; and Lord John Russell's proposing the same reduction of duties for slave-grown as for free-grown ministerial sugar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the advantages which would accrue to the West Indies from the increased facilities for the immigration of labour, were sufficient grounds for rejecting Mr. Miles's proposal.

Lord John Russell, Messrs. Labouchere, Stewart, and Hume, had warmly contested the motion.

For the resolutions of Government....197
For Lord J. Russell's amendment....128

Majority for Government....69

The Currency plan submitted by Government to the House of Commons, on the revision of the Bank Charter, appears to meet the approval of the great City Capitalists and Banking Establishments. The chief features of the proposed bill are.—The separation of the Bank of England into two distinct departments, the one to condut business of Issue, and the other that of Banking. The issue of a certain amount of notes (£14,000,000) on securities, and beyond that only against bullion. The convertibility of the securities, which are not to be increased without consent of Government, given by Order in Council, duly published in the *London Gazette*. The prohibition of new Banks of Issue and restriction of those existing to their average circulation of the last two years any void by failure or retirement to be supplied, if necessary, by notes of the Bank of England. The weekly publication by the Bank of England joint stock and private Banks of Issue, of the amount of their notes in circulation. The discontinuance of the prohibition against Banks within 65 miles of London, having more than six partners, from drawing, accepting, or paying, bills at short dates. A new Charter to be granted for ten years from 1st August, 1845, at the expiration of which period, terminable upon 12 months' notice. The capital of £11,000,000, advance by the Bank to remain as before at 3 per cent interest. The payment by the Bank of £120,000 yearly to continue, and a sum of £60,000 to be added as compensation for the stamp-duty. The profits upon any issues beyond those above stated to be carried to account by Government, who retain full discretion as to the amounts of public deposits in the Bank, and, in the event of any extraordinary accumulation, to arrange as may appear best for the public interests.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's conduct in Canada has been the subject of interesting debates in the House of Commons. The acts of the Governor have received the approbation of both parties, Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley on the one hand; and on the other, Lord John Russell, Mr. C. Buller, and Mr. Hume.

The Duchess of Kent was at Geneva. It was expected that Her Royal Highness would be in England towards the 21st, a few days previous to the probable accouchement of the Queen.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager had left England for Germany on the 3rd of June.

BIRTHS.

At Glendon, on Wednesday, September 25th, the lady of Helenus Scott, Esq., of a son.

At Bathurst, October 3, Mrs. Gilbert Wright, of a son.

DEATH.

At the residence of Nelson Lawson, Esq., Prospect, on Friday morning, 4th of October, Ellen, the wife of N. P. Bayly, Esq., aged 21 years.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Slops, &c.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Haberdashery, Hats, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Manchester and Leeds Goods, Thermometers, Telescopes, Turps, and a two-horse Post Coach; at 12 o'clock, Bonded Store Property, and Three Freehold Two-storied Houses, near Miller's Point, Two Carts, a Marble Slab, Stanhope Gig, &c.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cheese, Butter, Potatoes, &c.

MR. P. J. CREGIN.—At his Rooms, this evening, Books.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie THIS EVENING, at Six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, October 7. 4715

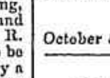
FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON.



THE fine, new, fast-sailing brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, 112 tons register, Thomas Tinley, master, being unexpectedly detained, will not sail until Monday, the 7th October; has room for a few tons of light freight. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to JOHN GIBLETT, 292, Pitt-street.

October 5. 4746

FOR LONDON.

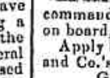


THE first-class, fast-sailing, Clyde-built ship *SYDNEY*, 345 tons register, J. White, commander, has now a great part of her cargo on board, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to the Captain, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

October 3. 4718

FOR PORT PHILLIP.



WANTED immediately, two first-class ships, from 400 to 500 tons, to load for London.

Terms, stating rate per ton, to be addressed, under cover, to G. C., *Herald* Office, before five o'clock.

October 7. 4735

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales, held on Saturday, October 5, it was unanimously resolved that the following report should be published:—

"In compliance with the resolution passed at a general meeting of proprietors, on the 20th July last, whereby we were appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank and to report thereon, we have now to state that we have examined the various assets and securities, namely:—

"The overdue bills
Mortgages, and other collateral securities
Debentures
List of overdrawn accounts
Current bills, or those now running,—

And having gone through the whole of these *seriatim*, and exercised to the best of our judgment and opinion, as to the value of them individually and collectively, we have arrived unanimously at the conclusion that the assets of the Bank will not realise the amount they represent on the books by the sum of about £75,000, or, in other words, that that amount of the capital has been lost.

"We think it proper to mention, that our estimate of the value of the securities has been made by us in conformity with the prices which colonial property is at present selling for, and we therefore entertain a hope it may ultimately be found that the deficiency may not be quite so large as the amount we have named.

"We have not considered it necessary to examine and count the coin,—that important portion of the assets having been so recently inspected and certified as correct,—namely, on the 10th July, by the Directors.

"We also wish to observe, that the losses appear to have chiefly arisen out of transactions commenced some time back, and that the Directors appear to have used a sound discretion, and have evinced a laudable zeal in the exercise of their duties for the welfare of the institution.

"WM. WALKER.
"ALEX. FOTHERINGHAM.
"ROBT. CAMPBELL, Tertius.
4713 "JAS. MITCHELL."

FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND DRAWING.

MONSIEUR JONSON begs to announce that he receives at his Rooms, classes in the above accomplishments, on the following terms:

	Per Quarter £	s.	d.
French class, limited to six students	1	1	0
Italian, ditto ditto	1	1	0
Sketching and drawing, on the most approved style, to classes of ten..	0	15	0

The above fees, if paid in advance, will meet every charge for books, drawing materials, and studies. Application for admittance to these classes to be made to M. Jonson, who will satisfy the sceptical of the efficiency of his system of tuition.

445, George-street,
Opposite the Commercial Bank. 4751

WHITE HORSE LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

WILLIAM DAVIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the encouragement he has received, and begs to inform them, that having extended his establishment to afford additional accommodation, he is now enabled to meet their wishes in his line in every respect, both for town and country.

Horses broke in for double and single harness.

Close and open carriages, tandems, gigs, and saddle horses, constantly on hire. A commodious city conveyance always on hire. And the greatest attention paid to Livery Horses, at Davis's, White Horse Livery Sale and Commission Stables, three doors from the Union Bank, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

N. B. All out-standing debts are requested to be immediately settled. Also, any persons having any claims against W. D. are requested to send them in. 4717

DRAPERY.

SETTLERS, Country Storekeepers, and the public in general, will do well to purchase from the Stock of BEACH AND GLEESON.

B. and G. beg to inform the public, that they have lately opened an extensive assortment of—
Bleached and unbleached calicoes
Dressed and undressed hollands
Welsh and English flannels
Table linen and towelling
Merinos, prints, and mousseline de laines
Stout navy blue prints
Boys' clothing
Hosiery, gloves, and hats
Shawls and parasols.

The greater bulk of this stock has been marked at half-price, from which no abatement will be made, and for cash only.

OBSERVE—
BEACH AND GLEESON,
338, George-street,
4738 Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

NOTICE.

A TANDEM GIG, built to order a short time ago, to be sold a bargain. May be seen at Mr. Davis's Livery Stables, Pitt-street South. 4753

NEPEAN RIVER, DISTRICT OF PENRITH.

FOUR MARES STOLEN from my paddock; description as inserted. One brown mare, branded EN on the off shoulder, two hind white feet, about seven years of age. One chestnut mare, branded under the saddle IS&, and on the near shoulder B with a stroke through the middle, silver mane and tail, aged nine years. One chestnut mare, branded on the near shoulder H with ⌶ over it, long tail, two or three white legs, aged six years, bald face. One bay mare, branded on the near shoulder H with ⌶ over, white streak down the face, switch tail;- all broken in; and all heavy in foal.

The above mares, if strayed—£1 per head will be paid on delivery; and if stolen, £2 10s. per head, on conviction, at my residence.

JAMES LANDERS, Publican;
OR AT
MR. STEPHENSON'S, Square and Compass,
4752 George-street, Sydney.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
LECTURES—SEASON, 1844.

MR. GOODALL will deliver the first of three Lectures on Geology in the theatre of the institution This Evening, October 7th, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Non-members will be admitted on the payment of sixpence each.

By order of the Committee,
4710 H. DUER, Secretary.

ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY.
TO PERSONS WITH A SMALL CAPITAL.

A SMALL Grocery and General Dealer's Shop to be disposed of, in a central part of the city; the present proprietor having carried it on these five years very profitably, as can be fully shown. The stock, which is very low, may be taken at a valuation, or at cost price, as preferred. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 4741

SUMMER GOODS.

THE Undersigned are now landing, ex *Mary White*, a beautiful assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of upwards of two hundred packages, which, to meet the exigency of the times, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, viz.:—
Ladies' satin and silk parasols, assorted
Rich mousseline de laine dresses, latest fashions
Fine small pattern plate mousselines de laine
Fine 9-8 printed muslin dresses
Fine 9-8 black and lavender muslin dresses
Musard's promenade muslin dresses
Pomarian net printed dresses, newest styles
Lace and tarlatan dresses
Embroidered muslin dresses
Small sprigged and check book dresses
Fancy muslin dresses
Rich brocade checked muslin dresses
French spot and satin checked ditto
Figured lace and chain checked muslins
Tape, elastic, and cord checked muslins
Small checked cambric muslins
Organdy and Victoria book muslins
Jacconet, medium, and cambric muslins
Bishops lawns and corded muslins
Scotch cambrics and cambric handkerchiefs
Green, amber, and white lenos
White, black, and coloured rolled jacconets
Hair cord stripes and checks
Figured drapery muslins and lappets
Extra fine white quilts and counterpanes, 9-4 to 13-4
Medium ditto ditto ditto 8-4 to 12-4
Rich balzerine dresses
Rich figured satin and silk shawls
Rich printed and sprigged cashmere shawls
8-4 printed mousseline de laine shawls
Printed challi shawls and handkerchiefs
Assorted Ayrshire needlework in robes, caps, &c., &c.
Black and printed silk handkerchiefs
Ladies' black and white silk hose
Habits and Gentlemen's French kid gloves
Assorted silk fringes, latest patterns
Gauze veils, scarfs, and handkerchiefs
Grecian boots, in every variety
Ladies' white French-made stays
Rich light summer prints, newest styles
Rich dark summer prints, newest styles
Union plates, and small pattern prints, in great variety
Furniture prints and navy blues
Scotch twilled striped shirts, full sized
Ditto made regatta ditto ditto
Men's merino and lamb's wool shirts
Men's merino drawers and pantaloons
Ladies' white, black, and blue merino hose
Maids and children's white and grey ditto
Men's white and grey half hose
White linen drill and navy ducks
30 to 36 inch heavy Wigan sheeting
36 inch to 8-4 bleached sheeting
30 to 36 inch ditto long cloth
Super shirtings, all qualities
30 to 72 inch grey shirtings and sheetings
Heavy 3 trad cotton bedtick
Drab and white moleskins, assorted
Men's brown, white, and blue cotton half hose
Ditto ditto, and white cotton hose
Children's cotton socks, all sizes
Women's white cotton hose, assorted
Rich silk striped and printed muslins
Rough and dressed 4-4 brown hollands
4-4 black linens, assorted
Linen thread, all numbers, in whited brown, black, and all colours
4-4 to 8-4 linen damasks and diapers
Blenched linen damask table cloths, 6-4 to 16-4
Linen napkins and towelling
Linen dowlas and huckabacks
Scotch hollands, all widths
Window hollands, all widths
Linen sheetings from 5-4 to 12-4
Gent's superfine drab stuff hats, fashionable shapes
Gent's ditto black ditto ditto ditto
Gent's very superior leghorn hats
8-4 worsted damasks and table covers
Printed cashmere table covers
Black and indigo blue lastings
Men's white and coloured cotton braces
Men's India rubber braces and belts
Assorted haberdashery and needles
Twilled sheetings and domestics
Blenched and brown canvas, assorted numbers
Bleached Derby dowlas
Blue, red, and white bunting, 9 and 18 inches
Scarlet Ensigns and Union Jacks
Best white reel cotton thread, 100 yards, 200 yards, and 300 yards
Assorted coloured reel cotton thread
Ladies', gent's, and youths' boots and shoes
Heavy woolpacks, packing needles, and three bushel bags
Gent's superfine blue cloth jackets
Men's drab moleskin trousers
Men's holland, gambroon, and drill blouses
Ditto white cantoon and jean jackets
Ditto fancy gambroon coatees
Ditto assorted fancy vests
Ditto cantoon and canvas trousers
ALSO,
Fine stored salt in bags
Liverpool soap
Corrosive sublimate
Currants, raisins, almonds, &c,
Assorted glassware, hardware, and hollow-ware
LIKEWISE ON HAND.
Blocks, mast hoops, and jib hanks
Block tin and braziers' solder
Brass sail thimbles and screws
Brass wire, No. 1 to 15
Brass tubes, ½ to 2½ inch
Brass sheet, 15 to 40 lbs.
Cake speltre
Case brandy, (best Champagne)
Copper boiler bottoms, 3 to 6 feet
Copper bolt, ½ to 1 inch
Copper braziers, 12 to 35 lbs.
Copper pump tacks, 20 oz.
Copper sheathing nails, 1 to 2½ inch
Cordage, English patent, and spunyarn
Cut glassware, cruets, &c.
Deck-lights
Ensigns, Union Jacks, and Marryat's signals
English Gin
Gas piping ¾ inch
Geneva, whole red cases
Iron anvils and vices
Iron and wood handled ship scrapers
,, Bedsteads, double stump
,, Block pins and bullock traces
,, Chains, short link, ¼ to ½ inch
,, Chain cables
,, Chain hooks and connecting links
,, Frying-pans and hawse pipes
,, Mattocks, picks, and axes
,, Nails, batten and shingle
,, Sail thimbles, 1 to 3½ inch
,, Sheet, No. 9 to 18
,, Stock anchors
,, Pots, three legged
Lead, best milled, 4 to 10 lbs.
Lead piping, 1½ to 3 inch
Patent solar lamps, shades, and wicks
Sulphuric acid
Tobacco, best negrohead
Wines, Champagne, 1 dozen baskets
,, Claret, in 1 dozen baskets
,, Port, in 3 dozen cases, in 4 doz. casks, and hogsheads and quarter-casks, &c., &c., &c.

N.B. The attention of Country Storekeepers and Traders to New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands, is particularly called to the above assortment.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
Circular Wharf.
September 21, 1844. 4739

THREE CROWNS, CHURCH HILL.
COMMON PUBLIC HOUSE.

CHARLES JAMES BULLIVANT, Senior. has the honour to present himself as a candidate for a share of public patronage in his line, and merely calls his hostelrie a Common Public House, in contradistinction to the multitude of Hotels in Sydney, that he may not be lost sight of by the *dum vivamus vivamus* people, who, despite of Father Mathew's very excellent advice, still give a chance of existence to those unfortunate wights yelept public-house men. C. J. B. has laid in a large and good stock of Ales and Spirits, which he offers lower than ever yet done, for the purpose of obtaining that description of custom it has ever been his wish to deserve, namely, the support of the humbler classes of the citizens in their own homes.

PRICES OUT OF DOORS:—
ALES.
Bass No. 2, a strong Ale, 10d. per quart
Bass No. 3, a good dinner Ale, 9d. per quart
Bottled Ale, 10s. per dozen, or 1s. per single bottle
Colonial Ale, (Wright's) 4d. per quart.
PORTERS.
Taylor's, per quart, 6d.
Bottled, 10s. per dozen—1s. per single bottle
Colonial Beer, (Wright's) 3d. per quart
Half-and-Half, colonial beer and English porter, 4½d. per quart
Ditto ditto, colonial ale and English porter, 5d. per quart.
SPIRITS.
Rum, ex *Livingstone*, 9d. per half-pint
Brandy, (Martell's) 1s. 2d. per ditto
Gin, (case) ex *Princess Royal*, 5s. per case-bottle, upwards of a quart
Ditto, per half-pint, 1s. 3d.
Page's Port, 3s. per bottle
Swaine's Sherry, 2s. 6d. per ditto
Cape, 8d. per quart
Draught Sherry, 1s. per ditto
Tarragona, 10d. per quart
Superior draught Port and Sherry, 2s. per quart each
Stonefence, per glass, 4d.
Ginger Beer, per bottle, 2d.
Lemonade and Soda Water, per bottle, 4d.
Peppermint and Cloves, per half-pint, 8d.
IN DOORS:—
English Ale, Bass's, either sort, 2½d. per glass
West India Rum, 2½d. per ditto
Porter, 1½d. per ditto
Colonial Ale, 1d. per ditto
Brandy, (Martell's) 4d per ditto
Gin, (case) 4d. per ditto. 4705

CIRCULAR HEAD POTATO STORES,
OPPOSITE THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

A REGULAR SUPPLY always on hand; present price, delivered to families in town, 3s. 6d. per cwt.

A liberal allowance to the trade. Orders left, or sent by post, immediately executed by
4736 GEORGE SMALL, Agent.

TEAS. REDUCED PRICES,

THE finest TEAS in the market, warranted first-class, selling at £4 per chest
Good ration tea, 30s. a chest
Congou and Pouchong
WILLIAM BARNETT,
4738 Opposite the Market.

AMERICAN ASH STAVES,
Ex *Pactolus*.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the whole of the Ash Staves by the above vessel, begs respectfully to inform his friends and up-country settlers in particular, that he intends manufacturing Butter Tubs, Churns, Milk Keelers, Buckets, and Piggons, from the same, and solicits their kind patronage and support.

J. MILWARD,
Opposite the Old Treasury, George-street,
4709

PRIZE CHEESE,

A SMALL lot of Prize Dairy Cheese, each cheese in a tin and wooden case, At ELLIOTT'S,
4721 Charlotte-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Invoice of saddlery
Ditto of stationery
Ditto of cutlery
Ditto of toys
Ditto of medicine
Ditto of drills
Ditto of hair seating
Ditto of shoes
Bleached and brown canvas, assorted numbers
Best hemp and flax 3 bushel bags
Best hemp and flax 2 bushel bags
Woolbagging, 27 and 28 inch
Woolpacks, 9 and 10 lbs.
Seaming twine
Manila rope, common, assorted sizes
Manila rope, patent, assorted sizes
Manila lines
Carbonate of soda
Black teas
Young hyson
Hats—
Ditto shell
Glass—
Plate, crown, and sheet, assorted sizes
Sugars—
English refined
Ditto bastard
Siam
Taal
Pampanga
Soft shell almonds
Coffee
York hams
Preserved meats
Ditto soup and bouilli
Ditto potatoes
Liverpool soap
Iron, assorted, square, round, and flat
Chains and chain cables
Anchors, windlass rims and pauls, hawse pipes and chain hooks
Deals, 3 x 11 and 3 x 9, uncut—ditto cut, 1, 2, 3, and 4 boards
Spades, shovels, and iron safes
Shot, assorted numbers
Blister steel
Fishing lines, grocers' twine
Ploughs, garden rollers, &c.
Wines—
Sherry in wood, Port in bottle
Port in wood, hogsheads, barrels, and 1-7 casks
Marsala (a superior sample) in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Spirits—
Brandy, in wood and bottle
Gin, in red cases
Ditto in half ditto
Rum, and
Manila cigars, No. 4, superior
A. B. SMITH AND CO.,
4719 Sussex-street.

GENEROUS PORT, for OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, or Invalids, 25s. per dozen,
At ELLIOTT'S,
4720 Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, an elegant chased silver BREAKFAST SERVICE, consisting of coffee pot, tea pot, sugar dish, and cream ewer. Lowest price, £36. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 4708

FOR SALE, a Verandah Cottage in Castlereagh-street, containing six rooms, with kitchen, pantry, oven, cellar, stable, coach house, pump, and other conveniences.
CHARLES BEILBY,
4703 476, George-street.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF ARGYLE, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS,

WOOL, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, and other colonial produce, purchased for Cash, in any quantities, or taken in exchange for supplies, by
SAMUEL DAVIS,
4704 Australian Store, Goulburn,

WOOL AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned, having considerably enlarged his Stores, is prepared to receive the above articles in any quantity, for either public or private sale.

Advances will be made on Wool or Tallow intended for sale within thirty days of receipt, during which time, no expense of any kind will be incurred.

The advertiser wishes to make it known that he has the advantage of an experienced wool-sorter, who will class and sub-divide the wools preparatory to their sale.

A Public Sale of produce will be held every Saturday as heretofore.

THOMAS S. MORT.
Auctioneer and Broker.
George-street, October 7. 4745

PORT MACQUARIE.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY COHEN, Storekeeper, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the encouragement he has received during many years' residence in the above district, and to intimate his intention of retiring to Sydney at the end of the present year; he therefore requests that all those who are indebted to him will settle their accounts forthwith, as he has no desire to resort to legal measures for the recovery thereof. Notwithstanding, all outstanding accounts that may remain unsettled on the 1st of January, 1845, will, without the least distinction of persons, be placed in the hands of his solicitors for immediate recovery.

HENRY COHEN,
Storekeeper, Port Macquarie.
September 30. 4720

NOTICE.

ALL parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise taking possession of, any cattle running at Doughboy Hollow, under the charge of Mr. John Chilcott, branded G on the right cheek, with other brands, the same having been purchased at a Sheriff's sale by the undersigned, together with the interest in the said station of Doughboy Hollow.

JOHN GILL.
Bickham, Page's River, September 30. 4796

WANTED a Female Servant, to attend chiefly on, and wash for. a child of fourteen months' age. Apply at 12, Domain-terrace. 4754

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, where there are no children, and on moderate terms. For cards of address apply to Mr. Galvin, Counsil Chambers, Macquarie-street. 4734

TO LET.
To Grocers, Wine Merchants, Auctioneers, Innkeepers, and others.

TO LET, those extensive premises, in George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, lately occupied by Mr. Carfrae, Auctioneer and General Broker. The cellars are large and convenient, and there are two wells of good water on the premises.

Apply to the proprietor, Mr. John Coyle, Bent-street.

ALSO,

To let, in Hunter-street East, near the Council Chamber, a large house, well adapted for a large family of respectability, or for a boarding school.

Apply as above. 4707

TO BE LET, two houses at Rushcutters' Bay, containing each ten rooms, viz., drawing and dining room, five bed rooms, kitchen, servants' and store room, with stables for two horses, and coach house. They are pleasantly situated on the roadside, within five minutes' walk of the city, and will be let at a very low rental. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
4714 T. W. SMART.

TO LET, a neat verandah COTTAGE, containing six rooms, pantry, and cellar, —garden in front, and good yard at the rear,— directly opposite Elizabeth Bay, on the South Head Road. Apply at Mr. W. Wyatt's residence, next cottage. 4702

SALES BY AUCTION.

CREGIN'S MONDAY EVENING BOOK SALE.

P. J. CREGIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will have the pleasure of submitting for unreserved competition,

THIS EVENING,

At his Rooms, 254, Pitt-street, two doors north of Market-street,

A collection of Books, comprising upwards of 500 volumes, amongst which will be found the following—
Dr. Ure's History of the Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain, 2 vols.
A selection of ornaments for Painters, Sculptors, &c., 2 vols.
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols.
A very curious volume on Freemasonry, 4to.
Geological Map of England and Wales
Calcott on Freemasonry
Genealogical, Chronological, Historical, and Geographical Atlas, by Count Las Casas
De Foe's Works, 7 vols
Plunkett's Australian Magistrate
Valentine Vox
Stuart's Historical and Descriptive Anecdotes of the Steam Engine, 2 vols, with 100 plates
Arts and Sciences, 9 vols.

The whole of the Books sold at this sale warranted perfect, unless specified differently at the time of sale.

To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
Terms—Cash. 4733

IRISH BUTTER, BLACKING, INK, COLONIAL TOBACCO, SECONDS FLOUR, AMERICAN CRACKERS, THREE-BUSHEL SACKS.

TUESDAY, THE 8TH.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,
Fifty-six kegs American crackers
Forty-three casks blacking, ex *General Hewitt*
Two casks writing ink
Six kegs tobacco
Twenty-nine bags Van Diemen's Land flour
Five bales three-bushel sacks
Thirty firkins first quality Cork Rose butter, now landing. 4744

FIGUERA PORT.
Without Reserve.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At twelve precisely,
15 hogsheads } Figuera Port.
20 quarter-casks }

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and without any reserve whatever. It is very well adapted for the shearing season, and also well worthy the attention of publicans and others.

Terms, cash. 4742

CONDEMNED GOODS.
(By Order of the Inspector of Distilleries.)

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at *Carters' Barracks*, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,
At Ten o'clock precisely,
A quantity of condemned goods, &c., consisting of—
Copper stills and worms
A quantity of tin ditto
Lot of casks
A horse
Two carts
Eighty gallons rum
Half a ton of sugar, &
Terms—Cash.

CONGO AND POUCHONG TEA, LONDON PORTER, AND TAAL SUGAR,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on
TUESDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely.
One hundred chests Congo
Thirty-six boxes very superior Pouchong
Twenty casks Porter
Ten tons Taal Sugar
Terms at sale. 4729

SPERM OIL, HEAD MATTER, AND OLD COPPER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
WEDNESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER,
At eleven o'clock,
Three casks sperm oil and head matter
Five hundred and fifty tons of old copper
Terms at sale. 4728

CHEESE, BUTTER, AND POTATOES,
Ex *SHAMROCK*.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,
THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
About 3 cwt. prime Wiltshire cheese
7 cwt. Port Phillip butter, equal to fresh
5 tons potatoes.
Terms—Cash. 4732

TO DRAPERS, SLOP-SELLERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at the premises of Mr. E. Ellis, Pitt street, near the Theatre, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 9TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The Stock-in-trade, shop fixtures, and household furniture, previous to the proprietor removing to the corner of Pitt and King streets,
CONSISTING OF
White counterpanes, prints, calico, muslins, hosiery, thread, buttons, haberdashery, fustians, (plain and figured), two superior counters with sixty draw[ers] chairs, tables, chests d[...] stoves, and a quantity of su[...]
Terms—Cash.

SPLENDID GILT DINNE[R] EARTHENWARE, C[...] VICES, &c, &c.

MR. S. HEBBLEWH[ITE] by auction, at his Roo[ms] Bank of Australasia, on
FRIDAY NEXT, THE 11[TH]
At Eleven o'clock p[recisely]
One large enamelled gilt din[...]
ALSO,
Fourteen crates of assorte[d] particulars of which will [...] nesday morning's paper.
Terms at Sale. 4730

SHOP GOODS.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), 7TH OCTOBER.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
(TO WIND UP A PARTNERSHIP,)
10 carboys spirits of turps
1 case Manchester and Leeds goods
1 case thermometers, telescopes, &c.
Terms at sale.
AFTER WHICH,
WILL BE PUT UP, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
A modern two-horse post-coach, just the thing for an express mail, or extra fly work. 4726

TO PERSONS STUDYING THE FINE ARTS, AND STUDENTS GENERALLY.

6 FEET 2½ x 3 FEET 1½.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, (MONDAY), 7TH OCTOBER,
At Twelve o'clock
A most superb Grey Marble Slab, mounted on a finely turned and carved tripod, polished to the highest degree, and originally cost fifty guineas.
Terms at sale. 4727

TWO SUGAR CARTS.

MR. STUBBS will put up to auction, at the Mart,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) 7TH OCTOBER,
At Twelve o'clock,
TWO SUGAR CARTS.

These useful carriages are on two wheels, and adapted for either light or strong work, and for one or two horses, particularly the wood trade.

Terms at sale. 4725

MUST GO AT LAST.
A SPLENDID STANHOPE GIG.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At Twelve o'clock,
Positively for what it will fetch,
A SPLENDID STANHOPE GIG,
For the benefit of the party concerned.
Terms—Cash. 4724

LET TO RESPECTABLE TENANTS WEEKLY.
IN LIVERPOOL-STREET.
FOUR HOUSES, NEXT MR. LEA'S
Wholesale and retail
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF GEORGE-STREET.
Nos. 102, 104, 106, & 108—four houses.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY, THE 14TH OCTOBER, 1844,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
ALL the above very valuable freehold house property, now let to
Mr. Madden, at 10s. }
Mr. Hodges, at 5s. } weekly
Mr. Steward, at 5s }
Mr. ———, at 7s. }

It is the prudent capitalist whose real interest it is to pick up such purchases as these.

Sure of a rental now, ar[...] better shortly—in what wa[...] be more profitably [...] houses of this sort, sit[...] thoroughfare for business as [...] The present rents are noth[...] estimating the value of the [...] somehow or other, marvellou[...] It may be had, however, [...] party wishes to take advanta[...] on a sixty feet frontage. [...] stone's throw from the Park, [...] the wharfs at that end of the [...] FOUR VOTES IN PHIL[...] OR STAND HIMSELF ON HIS OWN [...]
Terms made known

252 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE, TO BUTCHERS, SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market-place,
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1844,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
252 Head of very superior Cattle, viz.,
100 Cows, 60 broken in to bail
50 Bullocks
50 Yearlings
2 Bulls, of the celebrated M'Intyre breed, running on the William River, forty miles from Maitland.
Terms at sale. 4740

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, October 5.
Ryan v. Hodges.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, on the Ground, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to an Allotment of Land, situate in George-street, Parramatta, near the Emu Brewery, with about 57 feet frontage to that street, and 210 feet deep, adjoining the Hospital wall, together with the buildings thereon, unless this [...] ly satisfied.

[CO]RNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519964

REVIEW.

Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis, *from* 1840 *to* 1843, *and of the combined Naval and Military Operations in China; comprising a complete Account of the Colony of Hongkong, and Remarks on the Character and Habits of the Chinese; from Notes of Commander* W. H. HALL, R. N.; *with Personal Observations.* By W. D. BERNARD, Esq., A. M., Oxon. In two volumes. London: Henry Colburn, Great Marlborough-street. 1844.

MR. BERNARD, who is at present residing among us, having favoured us with a copy of his work, one of the most instructive books relative to the late war in China which has issued from the press, we intend briefly to draw our readers' attention to it, feeling assured that whoever may be induced by our remarks to read it, will not be disappointed. There were several circumstances which rendered the voyage of the *Nemesis* one of the most intense interest. In the first place, there was a perfect mystery as to what was her destination: not even her Captain knew what she was ultimately intended for; while no other person on board even knew to what port she was steering, when she left the various places at which she touched during her voyage. In the next place, she was the first iron steam-boat that had ever ventured on a voyage to the stormy regions of the Cape of Good Hope; and, lastly, she was of a very peculiar build.

The *Nemesis* was built by Mr. Laird, of Liverpool: she was about 700 tons burthen: her length over all, 184 feet: her breadth, 29 feet, and her depth, 11 feet: with twelve days' supply of coal, water and provisions for four months, duplicates of machinery, and her armament complete; she only drew six feet of water, and when in active service she seldom drew more than five feet. On her passage from Liverpool to the Downs, owing to some errors in the compass, the *Nemesis* struck heavily on a rock, off the Land's End, and was forced over it, and immediately commenced to leak very seriously; but the vessel being divided into water-tight compartments, the water was admitted into only one division, whence it was without much difficulty pumped by the steam engine. She ran to Portsmouth, where it was found that several of the iron plates were cut through by the rock: they were removed and new ones rivetted in in a very few hours, and the *Nemesis* was once more reported ready for sea. As no one knew where she was going to, or who were the owners of the *Nemesis*, the most absurd rumours respecting her were afloat—the general opinion appeared to be, however, that she was to operate against the slave ships in the rivers of Africa. Even the Admiral at Portsmouth did not know where she was going to. We believe we have not mentioned that she was armed with two thirty-two pounder guns, swivel mounted, five brass six-pounders, and ten small swivels.

On the 28th March, 1840, the *Nemesis*, ing cleared out for Odessa, stood down nnel, but after leaving the Land's tead of proceeding to the chilly ussin, she bore up for the bright the Bay of Biscay encoun-

The Port Phillip mails, which were turday, this being the third week in succession on which it has failed. In fact there may be said to be now no overland communication between Sydney and Port Phillip.

so severely to try her merits as a sea-boat, but upon this, as upon all other occasions, she proved herself to be a most superior vessel. Madeira was the first port to which she was bound, and after coaling, once more stood to sea; but whither bound was still a secret, and as there was not the slightest hint as to where she was going, the sailors christened her the "Mystery," which name she continued to bear among themselves for many months. Nothing very particular occurred during the voyage as far as the Cape of Good Hope, except that in a violent gale leeboards were used and found to answer capitally. They touched at Prince's Island and St. Thomas's Island, where, as she bore an Admiralty order for all Her Majesty's ships to use their utmost endeavours to assist her, all the supplies required were quickly and easily obtained. In this part of the voyage, however, many experiments of very considerable importance were made, such as working one engine only, working both engines with one boiler, &c., the effect of placing the compass in different positions, which, although we cannot at present make use of them, are well worthy the careful perusal of all connected with steam navigation. During the winter months few vessels, and none of large burthen, venture into Table Bay; but the *Nemesis* steamed boldly in, and from her light draught of water was enabled to run close in to the town to the great surprise of the inhabitants, who could not make out where she could be bound, nor what could be her object in venturing round the Cape at such a season. On the second day after her arrival, Governor Napier went on board, and was taken round the bay, and when on her return the *Nemesis* ran alongside of a wooden jetty used only for boats, their surprise knew no bounds: the whole population of the town turned out *en masse* to look at her. A hundred tons of coals were put on board in three hours, and the *Nemesis* was once more ready for sea. When leaving the Cape, the *Nemesis* was announced for Port Essington, but the intention of the Captain was to sail for Johanna, the capital of the Cormora Islands, at the northern end of the Mozambique Channel. After leaving the Cape the *Nemesis* incurred a most fearful gale of wind; a terrific sea arose which threatened every moment to overwhelm the long low *Nemesis*, for it was with much difficulty she could be kept before the sea. On the 17th July, about three o'clock in the morning, a tremendous sea struck her on the larboard quarter, and so violent was the shock, that every one supposed she had been actually riven asunder: great damage was done to the paddle wheel, but when daylight arrived, a more serious injury was discovered.

An immense perpendicular crack was discovered on both sides of the vessel, just before the after paddle or sponson beam, extending almost entirely through the second iron plate from the top, and also through a small portion of the upper one. These had been broken asunder with such violence, that at the worst point of the injury, the plate had bulged outwards in such a manner that one portion of the broken surface projected to the extent of about two inches, leaving a most formidable opening in the ship's side. In reality, the ship had begun to part amidships from one side to the other. There was every probability too that the crack which at this time was nearly two feet and a half in length, would rapidly extend itself by the working of the ship unless the weather moderated very speedily.

The weather did moderate and she stood for Delagoa Bay, a Portuguese settlement on the African coast.

On the 21st however, the wind again began to freshen from the north-east, an unusual quarter at that period of the year. Again, the mighty sea rose and damped the reviving hopes of all, and the heavy cross swell could be looked upon only with deep alarm. Gradually the opening in the ship's sides, which hitherto had been sufficiently limited to cause her to take in but little water, began to extend itself in an alarming manner. Indeed, it was impossible to guess when it would stop, or how any efficient means could be adopted to check it. Both sides were so bad that it was difficult to say which was worst. The vessel was evidently *working* amidships, as it is called; or in other words, it had not only opened up and down, but was moving in and out from side to side. Moreover, the weather threatened to become rather worse than better, and to add to the difficulty, the furnace of the larboard boiler was now found to be likewise injured, and in fact, could scarcely be used at all. Thus it became more and more uncertain whether the engines could be kept working so as to pump the water out of the hold: to say nothing of urging the vessel along. * * * * So heavy was the sea, that at this time, the rudder was sometimes completely out of water, and at the same moment the jib-boom was under it. * * * * * * Gradually as the day advanced, so did the wind increase, and hourly the sea became more dangerous. It was now running so high that at times it fairly stopped the engine, and it became necessary for an engineer to stand by constantly to help to turn it over the centre. An attempt was made on the 22nd to effect a temporary repair to the ship's sides, which were staining very much. For this purpose, two or three rivets were cut out on each side of the crack on the plates, and a portion of new iron-plate was with difficulty fixed on the outside, upon the worst part, and bolted through into a piece of stout oak-plank, placed across it on the inside. The openings had by this time extended downwards more than three feet and a half on both sides of the vessel. * * * The repairs to the damaged parts were by this time completed, and although the injury to the ship's side was hourly increasing, the hopes of all increased as they saw the double power of both wheels once more at work. But Delagoa Bay, for which they struggled still so hard, was not less than two hundred miles distant. As night closed again, the angry wind began to howl, and burst upon the fated bark in heavy gusts and squalls. And all around was dark and solemn, as the fate which seemed again to threaten misery and destruction. The only sail she now carried was torn away in shreds, and the steam itself had little power to stand the fury of the winds and waves. At length it lulled: again she moved, and yet again the mighty storm increased, and with alternate hopes and fears the morning's dawn was looked for. She heaved and strained most fearfully the leaks increased, the openings spread and yet she floated. * * * * The gallant vessel still maintained her character as a good sea-boat. But the leaks continued to increase, her sides strained and opened fearfully, and the apertures had by this time extended upwards completely to the deck and downward, far below the water line. As the vessel heaved and rolled from side to side, the broken edges of the iron plates sometimes opened to the extent of an inch, while their lateral motion as the vessel worked in the part that had bulged was frequently not less than five inches. As the storm increased, it was found that in the short space of two and a half hours, and in spite of every exertion to strengthen the part, the openings on both sides had further increased in length, to no less than eighteen inches. The motion of the vessel in such a pitching cross-sea was very quick, and every time the sides opened, the rush of wind and water through them was terrific. * * * * She groaned and worked tremendously, and reports were brought in quick succession from different parts of the vessel that the [illegible] breaking up. In Prussia [illegible]ation was 13,510,030, and the total number of children at public and private schools 2,235,359—or 1 in every 6·01 of population. In Switzerland she was fast than 1-5th of pieces. Many trembled in fears, that dared not show their fears, because alarm becomes contagious, and tends to paralyse the strongest arm. But some retired, and for a moment prayed to Him who only now could save: and others tried to hold their pen, and tell their last and parting tale, yet paused and faltered in the effort. In this dilemma it was still necessary to inspire the drooping spirits of the men with some new exertion. The Captain tried to smile, and by a cool collected manner, sought to awaken hope which he himself could scarcely feel. "You may smile, Sir," said one of the sturdiest of the men, a hardy boiler-maker by trade, "but you don't know the nature of iron, how should you?" (as if in pity of his ignorance) and then added, as if for comfort, "Ah, Sir, when once it works and cracks as our sides are doing now, it's sure to go on: nothing can stop it." * * * One party was employed to nail down thick planks and spars upon the deck fore and aft over the broken part of the ship: others were busy bolting the ends of them into the sponson-beams between the paddle-boxes; while another party of engineers and firemen were busy strengthening the ship's sides below. To understand this latter part of the condition of affairs, it must be explained that, what in a wooden ship would be called the ribs, are in an iron one called the "angle irons." they are in fact, strong angular bars, extending up and down the ship's sides like ribs, having a flat surface to which the plates of iron are bolted. These angle irons, or ribs, are seventeen inches distant from each other, and at about the centre between two of them, the crack had taken place in the plates of iron. The accident occurred precisely in the weakest part of the vessel amidships: and it would seem probable that, as there was a heavy cross sea in the Mozambique Channel, when the misfortune happened, the head of the vessel was held firmly in the hollow of one sea, at the moment the top of another sea struck her heavily on the quarter. * * Small blocks of wood were placed between the angle irons from one to the other, in such a manner that they crossed each other like the letter X, and gave support against the working of the ship, and the tendency of the plates to overlap each other. Next strong bolts or bars of iron were passed through the angle irons from one to the other, and tightened by means of a nut and screw at their extremities. By these means, the angle irons being now strongly connected together, were made to hold the edges of the broken plates in contact between them, which as long as the bolts held good, would be quite sufficient for a temporary repair.

Providentially the gale gradually died away, and on the morning of the 27th July, the steamer ran into Delagoa Bay, to the great surprise and alarm of the inhabitants, who all; from the Portuguese Governor downwards, appear to participate in the slave trade; indeed the evidence of this fact was so clear, that the Portuguese government removed the Governor on the statement of the Captain of the *Nemesis*. The steamer was run on to a sandy beach for repair: it was found that the split extended downwards full seven feet, and as the distance from the deck to the water line was not above four feet, it must have extended above three feet below the water. The semi-circumference of the hull was only twenty-three feet and a half, so that upwards of one-third had separated. The broken iron being removed and other plates substituted, three long pieces of timber were procured, one foot broad and six inches thick, were strongly bolted to the sides of the ship, the intervals between the angle irons being filled up with well seasoned pine; and the ship was thus made much stronger than she was before, and so effectually was the work done, that at the end of two years and a half of severe service it was found perfect.

We may remark that in the iron steam vessels now built, provision against the possibility of the recurrence of such an accident as this is made.

These repairs occupied twelve days, during which large numbers of the Africans visited the *Nemesis*, who were scarcely more surprised at the power and facility of movement of the engines, than they were at her being built of iron.

On the 20th of August, the *Nemesis* again started on her mysterious voyage, and on the 31st arrived at the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, where, as usual, she was an object of wonder both to Europeans and natives. The Governor-General appears to have taken great interest in her: His Excellency is a most determined opponent of the slave trade, which brings down upon him the odium of his countrymen.

From Mozambique the *Nemesis* proceeded to Johanna, the principal of the Cormora islands, of which, and their political state, Mr. Bernard gives a very interesting account, which contains information not to be obtained elsewhere. The natives are Mahomedans, and the Asiatic forms of government and Asiatic customs prevail. From Johanna the *Nemesis* proceeded to Ceylon; hitherto the Captain was the only person who knew the destination of the vessel, but even he was in ignorance as to his further course. He was to proceed to Ceylon where he would receive further instructions. Scarcely, however, had the *Nemesis* dropped her anchor in the harbour of Point de Galle, than the mystery was at an end.

The Captain received a Despatch from the Governor-General of India, in Council, to complete the necessary repairs, and to take in coal and provisions, with all possible expedition, and then to proceed to join the fleet off the mouth of the Canton River, placing himself under the orders of the Naval Commander-in-Chief. Great was now the rejoicing both of officers and men. Her Captain had already been made acquainted with his destination as far as Ceylon before leaving England, but no one on board until now had any certain information as to what particular service they were to undertake afterwards. The road to distinction was now made known to them: they were at once to be engaged in active operations, in conjunction with Her Majesty's forces. All regretted the length of time unavoidably spent upon the voyage out; and none but wished the intervening distance between Ceylon and China could be passed with railroad speed.

On the 14th October the *Nemesis* sailed for China, and after touching at Penang and Singapore, arrived at Macao on the 24th November, and on the following day steamed to the anchorage off the Bogue forts, and placed herself under the orders of Admiral the Honorable George Elliott, whose flag was flying on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*.

From this time the history of the *Nemesis* is a history of the war in China; for wherever there was anything to do, there was the *Nemesis*. With a regiment of soldiers on her deck, and eighty boats full of soldiers towing astern, she was enabled to run into creeks and bights where there was only five feet of water, and as she was always well supplied with rockets, and had experienced gunnery officers placed on board of her, she was found wanting; it did not [illegible] a tried [illegible] soon as the regulations will permit; and on his arrival in England he received the high compliment of being appointed to the Queen's new steam yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*. Lieutenant Pedder, her first officer was promoted, and appointed Marine Magistrate at Hongkong.

The work is written in a very pleasing fluent style, has been much approved of by all the English reviews, and will we are confidant give satisfaction to all who are fortunate enough to obtain a copy.

When our columns are less crowded we shall give a few extracts from that portion of the work which relates to the character of the Chinese.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

THE following is a list of all the applications or certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made
Robert Broad	July 29.	Oct. 10.
Henry Burns	August 26.	Oct. 10.
John Smith	August 28.	Oct. 10.
Henry J. Bate	Sept. 5.	Oct. 17.
James M'Beth	Sept. 9.	Oct. 17.
George Rogerson	Sept. 9.	Oct. 17.
Joseph Faris	Sept. 13.	Oct. 17.
R. D. Cunynghame....	Sept. 16.	Oct. 17.
Archibald Lamont.....	Sept. 16.	Oct. 17.
Daniel Newton	Sept. 10.	Oct. 24.
A. S. Wightman.....	Sept. 12.	Oct. 24.
F. Hervey Colbron.....	Sept. 13.	Oct. 24.
John Anderson.....	Sept. 14.	Oct. 24.
John Martin.....	Sept. 17.	Oct. 24.
J. J. Moore	Sept. 19.	Oct. 24.
Alex. M'Lean	Sept. 19.	Oct. 24.
Frederick W. Platt ...	Sept. 19.	Oct. 24.
George Martin.....	Sept. 25.	Oct. 31.
Thomas A. Johnson ..	Oct. 2.	Nov. 7.
Edwin Withers	Sept. 21.	Nov. 14.
John Foley	Sept. 23.	Nov. 14.
Michael Shiels.....	Oct. 1.	Nov. 14.
John Wiseman	Oct. 2.	Nov. 14.
John Luckens	Sept. 22.	Nov. 21.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MARRIAGE REGULATION BILL, AND MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS REGISTRATION BILL.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 7th of August, 1844, to whom were referred "A Bill for regulating Marriages in New South Wales and its dependencies," and "A Bill for registering marriages, births, and deaths, in the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies," have agreed to the following Report:—

After a careful consideration of the drafts of the Bills referred to them, your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that those Bills cannot, either in their present shape, or with any amendments which they could suggest, be passed into laws likely to act beneficially or to give satisfaction. The Acts passed in Van Diemen's Land, from which these Bills have been prepared, require a machinery which would necessarily create a large expenditure, without any corresponding advantage; and your Committee are of opinion, that a consolidation and amendment of the existing law in this colony would answer every necessary purpose. In England and Van Diemen's Land, Deputy Registrars are provided for, but in the peculiarly scattered state of the population of New South Wales, the fees to be taken by those officers would not compensate them for the labour requisite in carrying out the provisions of the Act; nor are your Committee prepared to recommend that salaries should be provided for those appointments. Your Committee therefore fear, that any laws founded upon the Bills referred to them, would be rendered nugatory from the want of means to enforce their provisions.

The evidence of the Registrar-General has satisfied your Committee, that very great remissness exists in respect to the provisions of the enactments of 5 William IV. No. 2, and 3 Victoria No. 23, and that the registration now professed to be kept in the Registrar-General's Office, is of little, if any value at all. This may be remedied, your Committee believe, in great measure, by the attention of the Executive Government being drawn to the circumstance, in order that instructions may be given to the Registrar-General to consider it, in future, part of his duty to see that the certificates of registers required by the existing law are duly forwarded to him, and, in default, that the penalties of non-compliance may be enforced. Your Committee are confirmed in their opinion, by perceiving the effect of a circular sent round by Mr. Macpherson, then acting as Registrar of the Supreme Court, to the respective ministers in the year 1843, from which it is evident that the Registration Act is not complied with in a satisfactory manner, and that in some instances the clergy altogether disregard it. Your Committee feel persuaded, that if the Registrar-General were directed to furnish the respective ministers with printed forms of the registers required by the Act, the chief impediment would be removed. This your Committee beg to recommend should be done, and that the arrears of registers from the year 1839, when the last Act was passed, should be obtained.

The amendment of the law in regard to marriage is, in the opinion of your Committee, mainly rendered necessary, with the view of preventing clandestine marriages: for they are unanimously of opinion that it will not be necessary to authorise the performing of the marriage ceremony by laymen. They do not conceive such a proceeding desirable under any circumstances; and in this colony, where the greatest latitude is allowed to ministers of every religious persuasion, they consider it would be highly objectionable. To prevent the performance of clandestine marriages will require the passing of a law, which should be drawn with great care, and be well considered before it be finally enacted. Your Committee are of opinion, that such a measure should not be introduced at this late period of the session, and they have accordingly resolved to recommend that the consideration, both of the marriage and registration bills, should be deferred until the next sitting of the Council.

Your Committee feel persuaded, that if the Executive Government give to the Registrar-General the directions suggested by them, and authorise that gentleman to supply the ministers of the various religious persuasions with printed forms of certificates for registration, that the Acts now in force will be complied with, and the Council will then be enabled to judge with greater accuracy what further provision may be necessary to ensure the correct registration of marriages, births, and burials, in the colony.

CHARLES COWPER, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 1st October.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

CONVEYANCE being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places, for one year, from the 1st of January, 1845, persons disposed to contract for providing the same are to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Colonial Secretary's Office, before twelve o'clock on Monday, the 7th of October, (this day), endorsed, "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

From and to Windsor, Parramatta, and Sydney, daily (Sundays excepted).

From and to Windsor and Richmond daily (Sundays excepted).

From and to Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, and North Richmond, three times a week.

From and to Windsor and Wiseman's Ferry, once a week.

From and to Penrith, Parramatta, and Sydney, daily (Sundays excepted).

From and to Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst, three times a week.

From and to Bathurst and O'Connell, once a week.

From and to Bathurst and Carcoar, twice a week.

From and to Bathurst, Molong, and Wellington, once a week.

From and to Mudgee [illegible] to any good [illegible] the education so [illegible] duced [illegible] Were Bligee and Hartley, once a week.

From and to Liverpool and Parramatta, daily (Sundays excepted).

From and to Sydney, Liverpool and Campbelltown, daily (Sundays excepted).

From and to Campelltown, Appin, Wollongong, and Dapto, daily.

From and to Dapto and Kiama, twice a week.

From and to Kiama and Shoalhaven, twice a week.

From and to Shoalhaven, Huskisson, Ulladulla, and Broulee, once a week.

From and to Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, and Goulburn, five times a week.

From and to Goulburn, Gunning, and Yass, twice a week.

From and to Bungonia and Marulan, daily.

From and to Bungonia and Boro Creek, and Boro Creek and Queanbeyan, *via* Bungendore, three times a week.

From and to Braidwood and Boro Creek, on the Queanbeyan Road, three times a week.

From and to Raymond Terrace and Sawyer's Point, twice a week.

From and to Dungog and Raymond Terrace, *via* Seaham and Clarence Town, twice a week.

From and to Hinton and Paterson, daily.

From and to Gresford and Paterson, three times a week.

From and to Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth, daily.

From and to Maitland and Wollombi, once a week.

From and to Maitland and Singleton, daily.

From and to Singleton, Muswellbrook, and Scone, three times a week.

From and to Scone and Murrurundi, twice a week.

From and to Murrurundi and Tamworth, on the Peel River, once a week.

From and to Tamworth and Armidale, in New England, once a week.

From and to Singleton, Jerry's Plains, and Merton, three times a week.

From and to Merton, Merriwa, and Cassilis, twice a week.

From and to Macquarie and Armidale, in New England, *via* Yarrows, once a week.

PORT PHILLIP.

From and to Yass, Gundagai, Albury, Ovens, Seymour, Kilmore, and Melbourne, once a week—for the whole distance, or separately for portions of the road.

Separate tenders will be received at the same time for conveyance of the Port Phillip mail twice a week, it being deemed expedient to increase the facilities of communication by post between the Sydney and Melbourne districts, if eligible offers for this service can be obtained.

It is to be understood that the mails are to be dispatched on the days and hours to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, either according to the present arrangement, or as he may afterwards determine for the public convenience.

It will be optional with parties to offer for one or more of the above lines of stages, and to propose the mode of conveyance; but on all roads where wheel vehicles can travel, a preference will be given to carriage conveyance, and the contractors will be held strictly bound to use the conveyance they propose, and to travel at the rate agreed upon. The rate of travelling is not to be less than six miles per hour, including all stoppages. The contractors are to carry all bags and letters which may be delivered to them, under the authority of the Postmaster-General, or any of the Postmasters, and to provide secure lockers for the mails in carriages, and dry coverings for the bags on horseback,

Contractors will be bound to prevent the conveyance of any letter or packet, by any of their servants, or passengers, or otherwise, to the prejudice of the Post Office Revenue, under a penalty of £5 for each and every offence.

Contractors will be liable to a fine of five shillings for every five minute, delay after the specified time of starting: and to a like penalty for every ten minutes' delay after the specified time of arrival, except for the first five and ten minutes respectively.

A mail cart or carriage, drawn only by one horse, must not carry more than one passenger; by two horses, not more than three passengers; and by three or more horses, not more than six passengers, exclusive of the driver, under a penalty of £3 for each offence, on all roads except between Melbourne and Yass, and on that road the penalty will be £10.

All vehicles and horses employed in the conveyance of mails, are to be at all times subject to the inspection and approval, or rejection of the Postmaster-General, or person appointed by him for that purpose.

The drivers and postmen are to be free men, and of certified good character.

All fines and penalties incurred under the agreement, are to be deducted by the Postmaster-General from the next quarterly instalment falling due to the contractor, and to be considered as over and above any penalties provided by any Act of Council.

Each party tendering, or an agent for him, must attend at this Office on the day appointed for opening the tenders; and each tender must bear the signature of two respectable and solvent persons, willing to enter into a bond with the Contractor for the safety of the Mails, and the due performance of the contract.

The hours of starting from each Post Office, and other particulars, may be ascertained at the General Post Office, where parties proposing to Tender are invited to seek information.

Printed forms of Tender may be had on application at the General and all other Post Offices throughout the colony.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BATHURST.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ninth anniversary Wesleyan Missionary Meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel here, on Monday, the 30th September, at 6 P.M. Major-General Stewart in the chair. Notwithstanding the evening was an inclement and unfavorable one, the chapel was full to crowding by a very respectable assemblage. The business of the meeting was opened in a neat speech by the venerable Chairman. Some eloquent and very able speeches in support of the objects of the meeting were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Draper, Wilkinson, and W. Walker; William Lane, Esq.; and a Mr. White. A liberal collection was made, taking into consideration the state of the times; and the meeting broke up about ten o'clock. On Sunday, the 29th, masterly and impressive sermons were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Draper, morning and evening; and a collection then made in aid of the cause. To-day, Tuesday, 1st October, a continuation of the meeting, if it may be so called, will be held in the shape of a tea party, at Macquarie Plains, tickets having been issued at one shilling each; but from the very inclement and uncomfortable state of the weather, the whole day having been a succession of showers, accompanied by sharp cold winds, we anticipated there would be a very thin attendance. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday, however, we are informed upwards of one hundred sat down at the tea party. We believe the amount of contributions altogether to amount to about £20.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Tuesday, 1st October: We this day attended a sale at Arthur's Inn here, effected by Mr. M'Gowan, Sheriff's Bailiff, under an execution at the suit of Smith and others v. Lahy, from the result of which we are led to hope a considerable rise in the value of cattle stock, a mixed lot of between 30 and 40 head were sold in one lot at 46s. per head, Mr. E. Austin becoming the purchaser; we need not look back for many months when we are persuaded it would have been difficult to have realised 20s. per head for a similar lot of cattle; we trust, therefore, we are not over sanguine in our anticipations of a rise in cattle stock: the result of this sale inducing a strong presumption of such being the case.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE HOUSE.

MR. SAMUEL DAVIES, elder son of the late James Davies, deceased, and administrator to his estate, begs most respectfully to inform the members of the Subscription Room, from whom his late father received so many acts of support and [illegible] the several [illegible] his [illegible] and mutual charitableness during the [illegible] course, that he has determined to carry on the business of the Subscription Room in all its departments, as it has existed during the last sixteen years, as well as of the tavern and hotel; and he trusts, with numerous improvements, now in progress of fulfilment, with regard to the quantity, quality, and priority of information from every quarter of the world. To accomplish these objects no pains or expense will be spared: and Mr. Samuel Davies hopes, in consequence, that he will receive from the members of the Subscription Room some portion, at least, of that support which enabled his father to render it the centre of political and commercial intelligence.

Arrangements are in progress, and will speedily be completed, for placing in the hands of the members of the Subscription Room not only the earliest intelligence which may reach, Bristol, Liverpool, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Dover, &c., but also by Mr. Waghorn's express, whatever can be forwarded by him from Egypt, India, and China, and at the same time as the news are received by the morning and evening newspapers.

It is confidently hoped that attention to the interests and wishes of the manners of the Subscription Room will afford general satisfaction, and Mr. Samuel Davies begs further to state that for the accommodation of those who may honor him with their favours in the tavern and hotel department, or the North and South American Coffee House, he has laid in a complete wine stock of the most superb wines, spirits, malt and other liquors, which it is possible to procure and which etc he begs to call their attention

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal, paying in advance, are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears. 4396

SALES BY AUCTION.

LINEN TICK, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One bale linen tick, assorted widths, huckaback, diaper, &c.

Terms at sale. 4690

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, & OTHERS

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One case regatta shirts, large size and extra quality
One case drab moleskin trousers
One case ditto ditto ditto strapped
One case men's brown holland blouses
One case youths' ditto ditto
One case summer cloth coats
One bale linen drawers
Two bales coloured counterpanes
One bale superfine white counterpanes
One case 4-4 brown holland
Two bales grey shirtings and sheetings
One bale super calicoes
Two cases longcloth shirtings
One case 0-8 chintz prints
One case 7-8 fancy ditto
One case assorted prints
One case checked muslins
Two cases rich mousseline de laine dresses
One bale spotted Guernsey frocks
One case brown half hose
One bale blue and red baze shirts
One case gambroons
One case 100 yard white reel cotton
One case 300 yard white reel cotton
One trunk superfine clothing.

Terms at sale. 4681

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

A variety of household furniture, consisting of sofas, tables, bedsteads, wash-hand stands, chairs, mattresses, and bedding, carpets, looking-glasses, fenders and fire irons, glass and crockeryware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 4686

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

To Haberdashers, Hatters, Shopkeepers, Dealers, and the Trade in general.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 7,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

Three cases, containing—
Brussel rugs, Saxony flannels, assortment of fringe shawls, dress, shooting, and surtout coats, satin ribbons, gauze, sarsnet, satin stay binding, women's assorted lambs' wool hose, kid, thread, and other gloves, silk handkerchiefs, wire ribbon, braid, assorted buttons, counterpanes, bobbinet, lace and net, tablecloths, crape handkerchiefs and scarfs, grass cloth handkerchiefs, satin and other stocks, ermine and sable boas, parasols, and a variety of other articles.
Two cases Christy's hats
Two cases floating lights.

AFTER WHICH,

Thirty boxes cigars, 1000 each
Six hundred and seventy-eight dozen side, pocket, and small-tooth combs
Thirty-six dozen pocket knives
Sixty gross silk galloon
One hundred boxes American family soap

Terms at sale. 4679

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

IN CLARENCE AND KENT STREETS.
QUIT-RENT REDEEMED.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed by the Proprietor, Mr. Charles Smith, to sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

TUESDAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

FOURTEEN VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situated in the above streets, those in Clarence-street being opposite Hutchinson's Buildings.

On Lot 7 there is a house containing a shop, store, and two rooms, with a large attic over.

On Lot 8 there is a cottage containing three rooms and an attic over, and there is a verandah to both.

The Proprietor having been at a great expense in making a drain to carry off the water which has been accumulating on some of the above allotments, can now conscientiously submit to public competition, as affording the best opportunity for any parties wishing to erect premises with deep, dry, and cool cellarage for the purposes of salting, curing, dairying, or preserving, which has perhaps ever been offered in the colony.

The drain alluded to is constructed in the most substantial manner, being cut through the solid rock along the east side of Kent-street into King-street.

For further particulars apply to the Proprietor, the Auctioneer, or at the office of the Surveyor, Mr. Goodall, King-street East.

TITLE, GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.

Terms at sale. 4441

To MERCHANTS, SHIP-OWNERS, and CAPITALISTS GENERALLY.

BONDED STORE PROPERTY,

(To be sold by order of the Mortgagees,)

MILLER'S POINT,

Late in the possession of MR. JOHN JONES.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to Sell by public Auction, at the Auction Mart, King street,

THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1844,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that valuable and important [illegible] WHARF, ROOFED-IN STORE, and MERCANTILE PREMISES, situated in Darling Harbour, with 72 feet water frontage to the north, and about 100 feet to the eastward, at which *two vessels* can lay alongside at the same time, comprising

FIVE STORES,

built of stone and brick, two stories high on the east side, and

TWO LARGE STORE-HOUSES,

THREE STORIES HIGH

on the west side, the largest of which is occupied as a bonded store.

TERMS—20 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue may remain secured on the property at 10 per cent. per annum.

Further particulars, and all necessary information regarding the extent of credit and title, may be ascertained on application to Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., Elizabeth-street; *or* George Cooper Turner, Esq., Crown Solicitor. 4378

THREE FREEHOLD TWO-STORIED HOUSES,

SITUATE IN WENTWORTH-STREET, LEADING FROM THE ROYAL OAK INN, NEAR MILLER'S POINT, TO DARLING HARBOUR.

MR. STUBBS has been instructed by the Proprietor, to submit to public competition, on

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 7TH OCTOBER,
at his Mart, in King-street, Sydney,

THREE FREEHOLD TWO-STORIED HOUSES, in different lots, lying and situate on the western side of Wentworth-street, in the City of Sydney, which are fully tenanted at a very low rental of about £80 per annum, in weekly payments. The description of them is as follows:—They stand upon 44 feet of street frontage by 25 feet in depth, more or less, with back yards and offices, about 40 feet in depth. They have been built about two years, consequently in strict accordance with the Building Act, the importance of which evinces itself daily. The foundation is 18 inch stonework, and the upper part is of brick, but stuccoed around with Roman cement, consequently impervious to all bad weather; and they are roofed with iron-bark shingles, which are nearly equal to slates; each of them has a kitchen and cellar underneath, two rooms on the basement, and two rooms above, and the backs of the yards are bounded by an 18 inch stone wall; in short, no expense was spared in the erection of them, and when the cut (now rapidly progressing) from George-street is completed, the value of this part of the city will then be discerned, and no part can possibly be situated better for health, or so pleasant a situation, as they command a perfect view of the harbour in every direction.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them prior to the day of sale, and a plan of the same lies for inspection at Mr. Stubbs's Rooms. Terms will be notified on the day of sale. 3970

A HERD OF CATTLE.

Will be Sold on the 1st day of December next, at the Mart, King-street, by Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private contract,

BY MR. STUBBS,

500 HEAD OF CATTLE, with good BREEDING RUN, about eighty miles from the crossing place to Port Phillip, capable of carrying 800 head,

ON THE HUME RIVER,

And the Run, with the improvements, given in.

A MIXED HERD,
In the following proportion, viz.:—
125 Bullocks, two to three years old, and upwards
125 Cows } Calves under six months old
125 Heifers } given in.
125 Steers. }

500 Head, more or less.

☞ Parties requiring further particulars are referred to Mr. J. G. Webb, Tumut Store, Gundagai; or, by application to Mr. Stubbs, Mart, King-street, who is fully authorised to give such a description of the stock as will be well deserving the attention of any person looking out for stock as profitable as any in the colony, especially taking one-fourth as immediately available for turning into cash. It is well known that this part of the Colony is known as the *fattening part*, both for the Sydney and Port Phillip markets.

Terms at Sale. 3568

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, October 7, 1844.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1519965